Fangruida: Integration of 10 major drugs for clinical application of drugs for effective treatment of new and new coronavirus pneumonia and redundant design of drugs for clinical application--"Virus bio-missile", "Coronavirus pneumonia (respiratory severe pneumonia infectious disease) alphabetic bio-missile"

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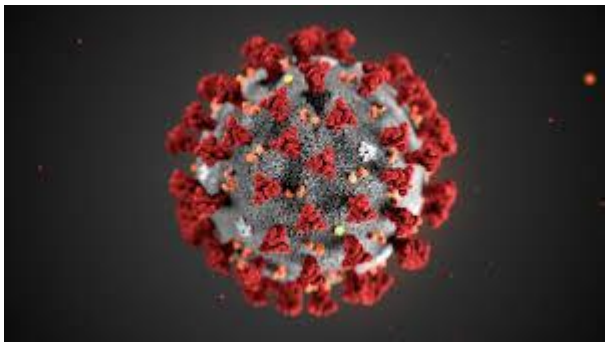
March 15, 2020 (Carstensen, J. M. Munich)

Key words
New Coronavirus Severe Pneumonia, White Pneumonia Pneumonia Integration of 10 Drugs and Drug Redundant Design Technology Compound Drugs Chemical Drug Structure Modification and Pure Plant Drugs

●● Neocoronavirus pneumonia actually has the characteristics and considerable commonalities of coronary pneumonia (Sars et al.), Severe pneumonia, white lung disease pneumonia, and epidemic infectious infection pneumonia, and their respective specificities. It is a new virus pneumonia and an extension of traditional infectious severe pneumonia. This fully demonstrates the evolution and genetic variation of the natural biological world, including microorganisms and animals, and humans.
●● Studies on the pathogenesis and pathogenicity of new coronaviruses (including various virus inhibitors) and the development of effective and efficient fast-acting drugs
●● The new type of coronavirus pneumonia is not incurable. It does not exceed AIDS cancer. Most patients can recover and recover to health. Vulnerable populations and critically ill patients have higher mortality rates.
●● Coronavirus pneumonia and coronavirus are not unfamiliar to humans. They are a large-scale epidemic of common and susceptible diseases in animals and humans. Such infectious diseases are easily ignored and misjudged by humans, and they are most likely to cause large areas Quick start and spread. The coronavirus will exist in the biological nature for a long time. Its occult, rapid, repetitive, and variability will not easily and completely withdraw from the human, animal and plant world.
●● The severity of the patient's illness and individual differences and other factors vary in the use of clinical treatment drugs, which need to be tailored to local conditions, tailored to people, and treated according to disease. Biochemical and compound drugs, pure plant drugs, and vaccines are the key to symptomatic prevention and treatment.
●● New coronavirus pathogens and animal viruses are absolutely closely related. Animal coronavirus is the same as animal coronavirus pneumonia and zoonotic virus pneumonia, with considerable analogy. Although the pathogenic host is difficult to find out for a while, there is not much objection from animals.
●● Effective and efficient treatment and treatment of new coronavirus pneumonia << 5 + 2 medical plan >>, << 7 + 3 medical plan >> 10 new drugs for clinical application of new and new coronavirus pneumonia Integration and redundant technical solutions, first of all, in the absence of specific drugs and vaccines, medical scientists, pharmacologists, pathologists, infectious disease scientists, virologists and clinicians and nurses need to work together Integrated technology and redundant technology of drugs to treat the life and health of patients with new type of coronavirus pneumonia.
◎Neocoronavirus pneumonia poses a great threat to human beings. It has a strong vitality and a strong and widespread spread. In particular, its occult, recalcitrant, and rapid nature shows that the spread of this new virus has spread beyond Sars, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, and Ebola virus. The lung is the most important respiratory organ for animals and humans and has other functions and functions. Respiratory tract infections and transmission can easily cause large-scale population infections to spread. This is the same as coronavirus in animal pneumonia animals. Groups of infections cause rapid deaths in groups. Neocoronavirus pneumonia exists in susceptible populations, as well as in young and middle-aged patients. There are also some specific cases of family genetic history of infection history with no obvious symptoms and no obvious contact history. Such cases occur in Asia, Europe, America, and Africa. This requires people to be more alert and to take effective precautions against invisible patients (including invisible patients and transmission). The great plague of the century, a worldwide infectious disease, swept the world, more than 160 countries and regions, and nearly 6-7 billion people. In just a few months, it poses a major hazard to all mankind worldwide. According to incomplete estimates and calculations, the number of infected people can reach 300,000 to 400,000, the number of deaths can reach 1-3 million or more, and the epidemic can take up to six months or more to completely subside and end. Direct economic losses and indirect economic losses will reach 3.9 trillion to 5.8 trillion US dollars, which will account for 25% -37.8% of the world's total output value, and world GDP will fall by several percentage points. The persistence and

repetitive variability of this disease must not be underestimated. Otherwise, human society will pay a higher price and enter the ″end of the world virus.″ Of course, we don't have to be stubborn all day long and can't do anything about it. Only scientific and rational wisdom can meet and face the threatening virus disease demons, which will eventually defeat them completely. Viral biological missiles and other advanced and effective medical technologies are powerful weapons to defeat viral disease.

◎"Virus bio-missile", "Coronavirus pneumonia (respiratory severe pneumonia infectious disease) alphabetic bio-missile" (biochemical drug modification and improvement + plant refined substance = trace element inhibitor), leading drugs, auxiliary drugs, immune drugs and other scientific and reasonable Combination, applied to the clinic, suitable for viral pneumonia virus infection. English abbreviation "VBM" "CPPAbM >>



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A natural active drug with antiviral activity and targeting property-poison crown anti-inhibition complex. This type of conjugate introduces natural active drugs into antiviral medicinal chemistry through chemical grafting, and is physically mixed with a ligand-phytoside purified product with targeted delivery ability to form a natural active drug-targeting complex. Self-assembled nano-micelles are characterized by: 1) the ability to target delivery, improve virus suppression and fire suppression, reduce adverse reactions, and increase patient tolerance; 2) the hydrophobic core formed by hydrophobic groups can physically encapsulate resistance Viral drugs can significantly improve the compatibility and use of antiviral and antiviral drugs; 3) Through chemical coupling and physical encapsulation of antiviral drugs, the effects of combined antiviral and antiviral treatments can be achieved and toxic side effects can be reduced. 4) The preparation method of the compound drug invention is simple, and the raw materials are firstly chemical structure modification-chemical intermediates-natural plant purification and purification-chemical medium-chemical combination-physical mixing, chemical European Union and physical mixing-specific trace elements, easy to operate, The yield is high, the cost is low, the application is wide, and it is easy to realize industrialization. 5) It is widely used in anti-virus, virus suppression, virus inactivation, and bacteriotoxicity, etc. Indications: Coronavirus infection, bacterial virus erosion, respiratory infectious disease pneumonia, general viral disease suppression, immunity enhancement Pneumonia, pulmonary respiratory infections, etc. 6) Prevention and treatment of chemical conjugate compound reactions, trace element configuration can produce chemical antagonism and chemical reaction resistance, strengthen drug targeting functions, form biological missiles, and avoid side effects such as drug dispersion. 7) This drug is an antiviral-toxic crown inhibitory compound, which also has obvious curative effects and significant effects on animals. Trade name "Poison Crown Anti-Inhibitory Spirit". Oral medication, tablets, and liquids are generally divided into compound tablets and split tablets.

1.

"Virus Biological Missile", "Coronavirus pneumococcal biological missile" mainly uses biochemical virus drug modification and chemical structure modification, chemical intermediates and plant virus antagonists, trace element inhibition and other compounds, including chemical purification, physical coating Target tracking, shunting, etc. are mainly used to resist the virus from eroding the respiratory tract and key lung tissues and suppressing them. Trace elements can enhance the immune effect and are widely used in viral infections and bacterial viral pneumonia. (A) Biochemical drugs (B) Compound drugs (C) Plant drugs.

(1) Combination of main and auxiliary drugs (2) Combination of biochemical and compound drugs, plant drugs, (3) Reasonable and effective combination of antiviral drugs and immune drugs, gene drugs, pneumonia drugs, and other physical treatments (for general new models) Coronary pneumonia patients with mild disease, such as ordinary patients,

can effectively compare to 65.8-95.9%. Due to different epidemics, different degrees of danger, individual differences between races and patients, medical resources and technical means and other differences Difference) Technical means such as surgery
(4) Including cpu ventilator, artificial lung, intubation, etc. Especially for critical populations (5) screening and rational application of coronavirus pneumonia drugs for animals
, Toxic and side effects, compatibility taboos, clinical application risk assessment, etc., should be scientifically and rationally used according to the specific situation of the epidemic situation, patient and so on.
A mature high-end medical technology, an advanced cutting-edge medical solution, a new type of drugs and vaccines and perfect applications are essential for the treatment and rescue of patients and critically ill patients, especially the large-scale acute epidemic of infectious plagues worldwide At the moment when the earth appeared overwhelmingly, the world was generally caught off guard by sincerity and panic. The scientific spirit, rigorous and realistic, was especially important. This is true for a large number of medical doctors and nurses in the countries affected by the epidemic. Many people are eager to develop new drugs and special-effect drugs, and develop new vaccines to fight the plague. The mood is understandable, but, without waiting, one life will be lost in one minute. It is urgent that China, Italy, Iran, South Korea, Japan, the United States and other epidemic areas Countries and regions. Therefore, the effective and efficient treatment of new coronavirus pneumonia in the clinical application of << 5 + 2 medical plan >>, << 7 + 3 medical plan >> is the only correct first choice. Empty talk and fantasies will not help. Race against time to rescue and save the lives of more infected people worldwide is of great significance and far exceeds the Nobel Prize in Medicine and the Nobel Peace Prize for 1,000 times and 10,000 times. At the critical moment when the highly dangerous new type of coronavirus pneumonia sneaked on all human beings in the world, there was no savior to save and save mankind in the world, only the great mankind himself, especially the warriors who were in charge regardless of life and death.

The total number of confirmed cases of new crown pneumonia in the world has exceeded 150,000. The World Health Organization said on the 15th that the total number of confirmed cases of new crown pneumonia worldwide has exceeded 150,000. At present, the number of confirmed cases of new coronary pneumonia outside China has increased to 143, and the number of new cases per day in many countries has exceeded a thousand.

(Quoted from network resources, etc.) As of the writing of this article, new coronavirus pneumonia has swept over a dozen countries around the world, Asia Europe America Oceania Africa, almost all over the world, except for Antarctica Arctic It is estimated that the total number of cases can reach 200,000 to 300,000. Suspected patients or close contacts isolate the observers by several million to tens of millions, and the death can reach more than 10,000 to 20,000. It should directly go to the lives and health and safety of nearly 8 billion people worldwide. The focus is on countries and regions such as Asia, Europe, Wuhan, Japan, South Korea, Italy, Iran, and whether the epidemic is repeated. It will take months or six months for the epidemic to end. It is still under analysis and follow-up observation. Eurasia is a severely affected area.

<< 5 + 2 medical plan >> << 7 + 3 medical plan >> is a basic treatment plan. The clinical application needs to be flexible and applied according to the specific situation such as epidemic situation, ethnicity, individual patient differences, etc., and is not rigid. These treatments are effective and are practical for general patients, which can greatly reduce deaths, greatly reduce the transfer of mild patients to critically ill patients, and can save more lives, including high-risk groups such as the elderly, the weak and the disabled.
Coronaviruses are systematically classified as Coronaviridae (Coronaviridae). Coronavirus is a positive-stranded single-stranded RNA virus with an envelope of about 80-120 nm in diameter. Its genetic material is the largest of all RNA viruses and only infects humans, mice, pigs, cats, dogs, and poultry. vertebrate. A variant of coronavirus is the pathogen that causes atypical pneumonia and belongs to the RNA virus. Coronavirus was first isolated from chickens in 1937. The diameter of the virus particles is 60-200nm, with an average diameter of 100nm. It is spherical or oval and has polymorphism. The virus has an envelope, and there are spinous processes on the envelope. The entire virus looks like a corona, and the spinous processes of different coronaviruses are significantly different. Tubular inclusions are sometimes seen in coronavirus-infected cells.
In the medical field, three points of medicine and seven points of medicine. This shows that drugs are vital to the

health of human life and often play a decisive role.
Coronavirus particles are irregular in shape and have a diameter of about 60-220nm. Viral particles are enveloped by fatty membranes, and there are three glycoproteins on the membrane surface: spike glycoproteins; small envelope glycoproteins; membrane glycoproteins are responsible for the transmembrane transport of nutrients, the emergence of new virus buds, and the formation of virus envelopes). A few species also have hemagglutinin glycoproteins.
Coronavirus's nucleic acid is non-segment single-stranded (+) RNA with a length of 27-31kd. It is the longest RNA nucleic acid strand in RNA viruses and has important structural characteristics unique to positive-strand RNA: that is, the 5 'end of the RNA strand is methylated. Hat ", with a PolyA" tail "structure at the 3 'end. This structure is very similar to eukaryotic mRNA, and is also an important structural role for its genomic RNA itself to play the role of a translation template, eliminating the RNA-DNA-RNA transcription process. Coronavirus has a very high recombination rate between RNA and RNA, and the virus mutates due to this high recombination rate. After recombination, the RNA sequence has changed, and the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid has also changed. The protein composed of amino acids has changed accordingly, which has caused its antigenicity to change. As a result of changes in antigenicity, the original vaccine failed and immunity failed.
Viral RNA polymerase, which is required for RNA virus replication, does not exist in the coronavirus mature particles. After entering the host cell, it directly uses viral genomic RNA as a translation template to express viral RNA polymerase. This enzyme is then used to complete the transcription and synthesis of the negative-strand subgenomic RNA, the synthesis of various structural protein mRNAs, and the replication of viral genomic RNA. There is no post-transcriptional modification and shearing process for the synthesis of mature mRNA of each structural protein of coronavirus, but directly through RNA polymerase and some transcription factors, using a "discontinuous transcription" mechanism to recognize specific transcriptional regulatory sequences Selectively transcribe from the negative-sense RNA one-time all the components that make up a mature mRNA. After the replication of structural proteins and genomic RNA is completed, new coronavirus particles will be assembled at the host's endoplasmic reticulum and secreted outside the cell through the Golgi apparatus to complete its life cycle.
Coronavirus is one of the main pathogens of the common cold in adults. It can cause upper respiratory tract infections in children and spread to the lower respiratory tract. The incubation period for coronavirus infection is usually 2 to 5 days, with an average of 3 days. Typical coronavirus infections have cold symptoms such as runny nose and discomfort. Different types of viruses have different pathogenicity and cause different clinical manifestations. The symptoms caused by OC43 strain are generally more severe than those of 229E virus. Coronavirus infections have been reported to cause fever, chills, and vomiting. The course of disease is usually about 1 week, the clinical course is mild, and there are no sequelae.
Coronavirus can also cause acute gastroenteritis in infants and newborns. The main symptoms are watery stools, fever, and vomiting. More than 10 times a day, bloody stools can occur in severe cases.
Coronavirus infections have been reported in the literature to produce the following clinical symptoms:
1) Respiratory infections, including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS);
2) Intestinal infections (occasional infants);

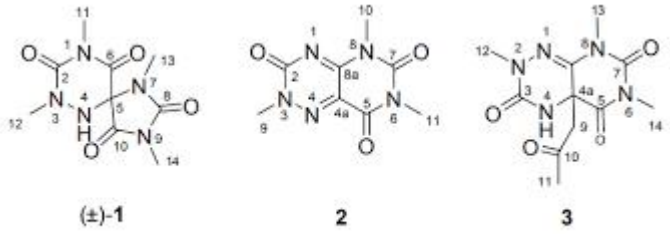


Fig. 1. Structures of compounds **1-3**.

3) Neurological symptoms (rarely).
Coronavirus is excreted through respiratory secretions, and is transmitted through oral fluid, air injection, and contact. Clinically, most coronaviruses cause mild and self-healing diseases, but a few may have neurological complications. Coronavirus infections are extremely common around the world.
So far, about 15 different coronavirus strains have been found that can infect a variety of mammals and birds, and some can cause disease in humans.
Human diseases caused by coronavirus are mainly respiratory infections (including severe acute respiratory syndrome, SARS). The virus is sensitive to temperature and grows well at 33 ° C, but it is suppressed at 35 ° C. Because of this characteristic, winter and early spring are the epidemic seasons of the virus disease. Coronavirus is one of the main pathogens of the common cold in adults.
The growth of the virus is mostly in epithelial cells. It can also infect the liver, kidneys, heart, and eyes. It can also grow in other cell types (such as macrophages). At present, there is no suitable animal model for human coronavirus to be used for research (animal model of human disease) refers to animals with simulated performance of human diseases established in various medical scientific research. Animal disease models are mainly used in experimental physiology , Experimental pathology and experimental therapeutics (including the screening of new drugs), so the coronary disease --- nasal mucosal cells can only be isolated after organ culture. It is also difficult to use the above materials for the propagation of viruses.
There are dozens of diseases related to pneumonia. The probability of cross-infection of viruses and bacteria is about

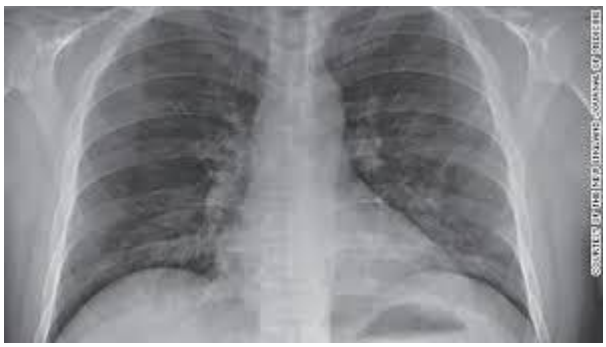
45% in young children and 15% in adults [-39%. Cross-infection of pneumonia in coronavirus can reach 65.79%- -97.44%, including cross-infection of respiratory infectious diseases, severe pneumonia, white lung disease, influenza and other cross-infection. The process of pneumonia usually begins with an upper respiratory tract infection response before transferring the infection to the lower respiratory tract. In addition to the inflammation of the lung tissue, the symptoms of pneumonia also cause the consolidation of the lungs, that is, the alveoli are filled with fluid, which in turn blocks blood oxygenation. Fever, chills, and fatigue are common pathological conditions in bacterial pneumonia. The neutrophils, bacteria, and intercellular fluids around the blood vessels will flood the alveoli, which is why the lungs will appear lumpy under X-rays. About 450 million people worldwide (7% of the global population) suffer from pneumonia each year, and about 4 million people die each year. In addition, lung diseases such as lung cancer and tuberculosis kill more than tens of millions. Human respiratory system and tissues, lung inflammation is the most easily attacked by viruses and bacteria, as is animal viral pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia. Sars, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, the African Ebola virus and this new coronavirus pneumonia from time to time are evidence of this. This shows that the probability of frequent viral pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia. Most of the severe pneumonias are caused by single infection or cross-infection with coronavirus and bacterial virus. Coronavirus pneumonia is extremely harmful, and currently there are no effective treatment drugs and related vaccines in clinical treatment.

Coronavirus serotypes and antigenic variability are unknown. Coronaviruses can have repeated infections, indicating that they have multiple serotypes (at least four are known) and have antigenic variations, and their immunity is difficult. There are currently no specific preventive and therapeutic drugs.
Coronavirus is excreted through respiratory secretions, transmitted through oral fluid, sneeze, and contact, and transmitted through air droplets. The infection peaks in autumn, winter, and early spring. The virus is sensitive to heat. Ultraviolet rays, Lysol water, 0.1% peroxyacetic acid, and 1% keliaolin can kill the virus in a short time.
There is specific prevention for its prevention, that is, targeted preventive measures (the development of vaccines and vaccines is possible, but it takes a long time to solve the problem of virus reproduction is its problem) and non-specific preventive measures (that is, prevention of spring respiratory infections) Measures, such as wearing a mask, keeping warm, washing hands, ventilating, avoiding excessive fatigue and contact with patients, and going to public places with fewer people, etc.). Electron microscope observations revealed that the envelopes of these viruses have spinous processes that resemble corona, so it is proposed to name these viruses as coronaviruses.
Coronaviruses were first isolated from chickens in 1937. In 1965, the first human coronavirus was isolated. It was named "Coronavirus" because it can be observed under the electron microscope that there are obvious stick-like particle protrusions on its outer membrane, making its shape look like the crown of medieval European emperors.
In 1975, the Coronavirus Division was officially named by the Viral Naming Committee. According to the serological characteristics of the virus and the differences in nucleotide sequences, the Coronaviridae family is currently divided into two genera, Coronavirus and Cyclovirus. The representative strain of the Coronavirus family is Avianinfectiousbronchitis virus (IBV).
The severe acute respiratory syndrome (SevereAcuteRespiratory Syndrome, SARS, SARS) that raged around the world from the winter of 2002 to the spring of 2003 is one of the coronaviridae, a coronavirus genus.
In 1953, American molecular biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick proposed a famous model of DNA double helix structure based on X-ray diffraction analysis performed by Wilkins and Franklin. Further explanation is that the gene carrier is DNA. Further research proves that a gene is a segment of a DNA molecule. Every gene
Gene mutations and many diseases are involved, such as oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes involved in tumorigenesis.
From a chromosomal perspective there are
Missing
2. Repeat
3. inverted
4.Translocation
By function
Loss of function mutation
2. Submorphic mutation
3. Supermorphic mutation
4. Mutation to gain function
Classification by mutation principle
Point mutation
2. Silent mutation
3. missense mutation
4. Frameshift mutation
5. Nonsense mutation

(1) The basic unit of genes is deoxynucleotides.
(2) The sequence of deoxynucleotides in genes is called genetic information.
(3) The diversity of the sequence of deoxynucleotides in genes determines the diversity of genes.

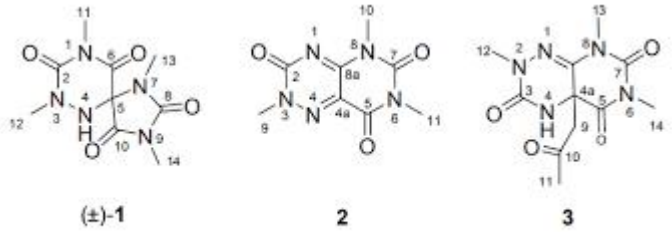
Pathological study of Sars, Ebra and new coronavirus: "Tissue organs lung immune organs other organs SARS [9-10, 12, 15] pulmonary edema, pulmonary consolidation, pulmonary hemorrhage, diffuse exudative alveoli Injury: early desquamative alveolitis and exudative lesions, extensive hyaline membrane formation in advanced stages, accompanied by severe inflammation and necrosis, partial alveolar epithelial hyperplasia and fusion, and part of the cell cytoplasm containing eosinophilic virus inclusions, There are a large number of mononuclear macrophages in the alveolar cavity, and CD68 is positive for immunohistochemical staining. The lungs in the recovery period showed organic pneumonia. Electron microscopy showed that alveolar type II epithelial cells and monocyte macrophages were actively growing in the alveolar cavity. Clusters of virus particles. Spleen and lymph node hyperemia and hemorrhage, spleen atrophy, and large spleen tissue necrosis; lymph node vessels are highly dilated, lymph nodules disappear, and tissue sheet necrosis; mononuclear macrophage hyperplasia in lymph sinus; focal necrosis of other lymph tissue Etc. Multi-organ microangitis, focal necrosis of parenchymal organ tissues, inhibition of bone marrow granulocyte system and megakaryocyte system. MERS [20-21] Diffuse exudative alveolar damage, alveolar septal destruction and expansion, type II alveolar epithelial cell proliferation and shedding, large sheet edema fluid with bleeding and fibrin exudation, transparent membrane formation, partial alveolar septum and alveolar cavity are seen in varying amounts Mononuclear-macrophages and multinucleated giant cells with bronchial epithelial shedding and mild to moderate lymphocyte infiltration under the bronchial mucosa. Dense circular viruses with dense spike-like structures are seen in lung cells and macrophages under electron microscopy. In each lymph node, there were reduced lymphoid follicles, multi-vesicular proliferation of polymorphic immunoblasts and reactive lymphocytes, and a large number of immunoblasts and reactive lymphocytes in the spleen. Multi-organ microvasculitis, lymphocytic infiltration, local Necrotic inflammatory foci. COVID-19 [28-29] Early pulmonary edema, protein exudation, thickening of interstitial lung, multinucleated giant cells and macrophage infiltration in the alveolar cavity, etc., but the formation of transparent membranes is not obvious. End stage Diffuse alveolar injury in both lungs with fibrous mucus-like exudate, pulmonary edema, shedding of alveolar epithelial cells, formation of clear membranes, and lymphocytic interstitial inflammation Cell infiltration, large nuclear, amphiphilic granular cytoplasm, and prominent nucleoli are characterized by viral cell changes. Multinucleated giant cells are seen in the alveoli. Still lacking. There is a small amount of inflammatory infiltration of a few monocytes in the myocardial stroma.

(Recited from "Review and Prospect of the Pathological Features of Coronavirus Pneumonia Wang Huijun, Du Sihao, Yue Xia, Chen Chuanxiang" (Forensic Identification Center, School of Law, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, China))



After the outbreak of the new coronavirus, scientists around the world are testing the clinical response of different drugs in order to find the right drug as soon as possible.

There is currently no specific medicine against the virus, and clinical treatments are generally used to help patients improve their immunity and maintain body function. In view of the fact that it takes several years for new drugs to develop from mass production, if existing drugs are used, time can be greatly saved. Therefore, the drugs currently used to treat patients with new types of coronavirus in countries around the world are mainly those that have been developed or marketed. It is unrealistic to try to develop special-effect drugs at a rapid speed. Therefore, drugs related to the suppression of new coronavirus pneumonia have become Internet celebrities and hot searches. Scientists around the world are racing, fighting for time, and fighting against illness. The vaccine development is proof. However, the most scientific and effective methods are drug screening and the improvement and modification of the chemical structure of existing drugs, as well as biochemical drugs, compound drugs, plant drugs, gene drugs, etc. targeted at targets, the development of biological missiles and viral missiles, etc. Efficient, reliable and fast applied in clinical.



(±)-1 2 3

Fig. 1. Structures of compounds **1-3**.

Vaccines, monoclonal antibodies, oligonucleotide therapies, peptides, interferon therapies, and small molecule drugs. A number of "potentially effective drugs" against neocrown virus have surfaced, including anti-HIV drugs lopinavir / ritonavir, anti-Ebola drug radsivir, anti-flu drugs fapivir, abi Dole, and chloroquine phosphate

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Enhances and suppresses the function of various immune-active cells.
Control and repair major bio-amplification systems.
Utilizes, regulates, and inhibits immune factors such as lymphokines released by T cells and antibodies synthesized by

B cells.

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is one of the important causes of cat death.

2.

The wells of the microtiter plate are coated with purified coronavirus antigen. Protein A from Staphylococcusaureus Staphylococcusaureus combines with HRP to form a complex. Serum or plasma samples are incubated with protein A enzyme markers in the wells of the microplate. If FCoV antibodies are present in the cat sample, the antibodies will bind to the antigen in the well and then to the protein A enzyme label. The excess enzyme-labeled protein A was washed away and a chromogenic substrate was added. A clear blue color indicates the presence of FCoV antibodies, and no color change indicates no FCoV antibodies. The kit has high specificity and sensitivity, simple operation, and the results can be known within 30 minutes. The kit includes positive quality control and negative quality control. Just by comparing the color with the negative quality control with the naked eye, you can accurately determine the presence of FCoV antibodies in the sample.

Under the microscope, most bacterial viruses are found to be different from animal and plant viruses in that they have a complex morphology of head and tail structures. According to the tail, it can be divided into three types: long, short and retractable tail sheath. There are two types of icosahedral bacterial viruses without tails. One type has 1 nodule on each of the 12 horns. The appearance is mulberry-like, and the other type does not have this structure. A small number of bacterial viruses are filaments or equiaxed polyhedrons of 760 × 6 to 1950 × 6 nanometers, with spikes or brush-like spikes at the top of each corner.

The head of the bacterial virus in a composite form is a three-dimensional symmetrical polyhedron, which is generally 50 to 60 nanometers in diameter and some is more than 130 nanometers. The structure of this type of bacterial virus is more complicated.

Bacterial viruses are mainly composed of nucleic acids and proteins. A few bacterial viruses contain small amounts of non-nucleic acid sugars or lipids. The protein mainly forms the head shell, tail and accessories of the bacterial virus shell or complex. The protein portion is antigenic. Therefore, injecting it into animals can produce specific antibodies, and the neutralizing antibodies can prevent the bacterial virus from adsorbing on the outer wall of the bacteria, thereby preventing the infection from occurring, but without inactivating the bacterial virus. Different bacterial viruses can be distinguished based on antigen specificity.

Nucleic acids make up the genome of a bacterial virus. Bacterial viruses contain only one type of nucleic acid, either DNA or RNA, or double-stranded or single-stranded, or linear or circular. Most bacterial viruses contain dsDNA. Bacterial viruses have the same DNA as other organisms, and are made by polymerizing nucleotides. Most bacterial virus DNA is the same as normal DNA and contains 4 bases-adenine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T), cytosine (C), and complies with Watson-Crick's A = T, G≡C base pairing principle.

The screening and development of new coronavirus drugs and other viral pneumonia medical drugs is the cutting-edge of major medical research in the world, which is comparable to the difficult treatment of cancer and AIDS. New coronal disease pneumonia (respiratory viral infectious disease pneumonia) drugs, including pathopharmacology and virological research on the mechanism of virus suppression and inactivation, require a lot of scientific and experimental research, including animal virology, animal coronavirus pneumonia Research and experimental research are very important.

Bacterial viruses can exist in three states with different structures and functions: ① mature infectious or free phages outside the bacterial cell; ② vegetative or growing phages inside the bacterial cell; ③ prophages formed by integration on the bacterial cell chromosome . Free bacterial virus encounters sensitive host bacteria, and infection occurs under appropriate conditions. The bacterial virus first adsorbs to the bacteria. The tailed bacteria virus attaches its tail wire to a certain receiving point on the surface of the bacteria. Due to the tail wire bending, The tail needle and the tail plate are fixed to the bacteria. Subsequently, the bacterial virus tail sheath contracts, and the exposed tail shaft penetrates into the outer wall of the bacteria. The DNA is injected into the bacteria through the tail shaft, leaving the protein shell outside the bacteria. Male-specific bacterial viruses are adsorbed on the flagella of bacteria, and nucleic acids may be injected through this.

After the bacterial virus DNA is injected into the bacteria, it enters a nutritional state and multiplies. For example, after T even phage infection, E. coli itself immediately stops the synthesis of DNA and protein, and receives the genetic information of the bacterial virus, and synthesizes the products required by the bacterial virus. Within 1 minute after infection, some mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid) molecules of the bacterial virus are synthesized, and then various proteins encoded by the early genes of the bacterial virus are synthesized, most of which are related to the synthesis of bacterial virus DNA and its precursors.

As for the bacterial viruses of RNA and ssDNA, each has its own unique replication process, and the progeny of the linear phage can be released without lysing the host bacteria.

After the phage DNA is injected into the host bacteria, it enters the trophic state and completes the bacterial virus proliferation cycle. This type of bacterial virus is called a virulent phage. There is also a type of bacterial virus that does not choose the above-mentioned proliferation pathway after infection with bacteria, but integrates its DNA into the bacterial chromosome and becomes a prephage state.

Pegasin, allicin, cationic antimicrobial peptides, miRNA antagonists, miRNA agonists, tannin plate (purification), etc. can all play a role in the development of new drugs, including the biochemical drug compound drug "virus" Biological Missiles >> << Coronavirus Pneumonia (Severe Respiratory Infectious Disease Biological Son-Missile Missile).
Lysogenic bacteria have the potential to produce bacterial viruses and immunity to related bacterial viruses, sometimes accompanied by changes in other traits. Called lysogenic conversion. It is now known that the different traits of many fungi are affected by lysogenicity. For example, the production of toxins by diphtheria is due to the structural genes of toxin proteins in their prephages; the production of certain hemolysins of Staphylococcus aureus is related to lysogenicity; the structure of antigens such as Salmonella and Shigella is also related to lysogenic .
If the prophage excised from the chromosome of the lysogenic bacteria fails to enter the trophic state in the cell and thus fails to proliferate, the host bacteria will continue to survive and reproduce, so the derived strain will lose the prophage and lysogenicity. , Called a retreatment strain. Some traits changed by lysogenization will also be restored with lysogenic retreatment.
When the prophage in a lysogenic bacteria leaves the host chromosome and proliferates for some known (e.g., induced) or unknown (spontaneous) reason, a small number of bacterial virus genomes carry genes from neighboring hosts, and when they infect When a strain is introduced, the host gene can be introduced and recombined to show the characteristics of the gene.

3.
Pulmonary angiography includes selective and non-selective
Bullosa refers to the increased pressure in the alveolar cavity caused by various reasons. After the alveolar wall ruptures, they fuse with each other. The air-containing cysts formed in the lung tissue are classified into congenital and acquired. Congenital is more common in children, mainly due to congenital bronchial dysplasia, mucosal folds are valvular, and cartilage dysplasia, which results in valve action. Acquired in adults and elderly patients, often with chronic bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, old tuberculosis and other basic diseases. Patients may experience symptoms of chest tightness and shortness of breath. If the bullae are infected, cough, sputum, fever, and chills may occur, and cyanosis of the lips may occur in severe cases. A small number of patients with bullae have symptoms of hemoptysis and chest pain. The chest CT examination can be used to determine the size and location of the bullae.
Pulmonary fibrosis is medically called pulmonary interstitial fibrosis. It is caused by various reasons for the large amount of deposition of cellulose and fibrous scars in the interstitial lung, causing breathing difficulties, often coughing, white phlegm, and shortness of breath after activities. Pulmonary fibrosis can be light or severe. If mild fibrosis is treated with drugs, some patients can be reversed. For example, the commonly used drugs are N-acetylcysteine and nidanib. Severe pulmonary fibrosis is indeed more difficult to treat.
White lung generally refers to the performance of severe pneumonia under x-ray examination, and the lungs are named after a large white. Generally predicts that 90% of the lungs are infiltrated by inflammation. White lung disease is a disease with a high mortality rate in severe pneumonia. White lung generally refers to the performance of severe pneumonia under X-ray examination, and the lungs are named after a large white. The formation of white lung usually indicates that the lungs are infiltrated by inflammation.
The development of modern science and technology is particularly important for the research and development of medicine. Drug design software [schrodinger] all manual

Discovery Studio molecular simulation drug design software
Automatic Tailoring and Transplanting (AutoT & T v2.0) software LUDI, Leapfrog, GROW, SPROU, etc., LUDI is the most commonly used. Therefore, viral biological missiles and coronavirus pneumonia (respiratory severe infectious pneumonia) biological daughter missiles can be efficiently researched using computer software, simulation, chemical structure modification, intermediate improvement, phytochemical purification, trace elements and other chemical drugs. The design, development, and other complex tasks of gene medicine, compound medicine, plant medicine, etc., including some simulation experiments, animal model tests, etc., in order to shorten the research and development cycle, reduce drug development costs, and further enter commercialization.

Ground-glass changes in the lungs are mainly due to a decrease in air content in the alveoli, a relatively increase in the number of cells, a thickening of the alveolar space, and a partial filling of the airways on weekends. Ground-glass changes are just a description of medical imaging. Many reasons can cause ground-glass changes, such as inflammatory lesions, focal fibrosis, atypical adenoma-like hyperplasia, and alveolar hemorrhage. The type of ground-glass nodules in the lung. Typical ground-glass nodules change to solid nodules of the lung, and the edges of normal internal structures are clear.

The causes of "white lung disease" are often caused by infections, including bacterial infections, viral infections, and atypical pathogenic infections. When bacteria or viruses are infected, they can cause the exudation of inflammatory

substances, pulmonary interstitial congestion and edema, etc., leading to decreased lung function. The development of "white lung disease" is often very rapid, causing diffuse lesions of both lungs in a short period of time. In addition to infectious factors, interstitial pneumonia and radiation pneumonitis can also cause "white lung disease". Secondly, drug damage factors can also cause "white lung", the most common being pulmonary fibrosis caused by paraquat poisoning.

"White lung disease" symptoms

The most important symptom of "white lung disease" is hypoxia, and the symptoms of hypoxia cannot be easily improved by inhaling oxygen. Due to diffuse lesions of the lungs, lung function is severely impaired, and patients will have severe symptoms of hypoxia, such as chest tightness, asthma, Symptoms such as dyspnea and respiratory distress may cause cough; patients often experience respiratory failure and symptoms such as coma. In the first treatment of white lung disease, a ventilator should be used to relieve the patient's hypoxic symptoms. White lung disease often develops rapidly. If no timely and effective treatment is available, if the patient's hypoxic symptoms are not corrected in time, it will be due to respiratory failure in a short time. Death, followed by actively looking for the cause and treatment of the cause.

Severe pneumonia, only the lungs, is very serious and can be infected by viruses, bacteria, and fungi. Viruses and bacteria are common. Severe pneumonia, obvious breathing difficulties, high fever and so on. Severe pneumonia is mainly caused by poor immunity and strong invasion of pathogens, which can cause severe pneumonia in a short time.

Double lung white lung

① Respiratory frequency ≥ 30 beats / min; ② Hypoxia, oxygenation index of blood gas analysis is less than 250; ③ Multiple lung lobe infiltration; ④ Psychological consciousness is unclear; ⑤ Hypernitrosemia, urea nitrogen is greater than 20; ⑥ WBC count is less than 4.0 × 10∧9 / L; ⑦Platelet count is less than 10.0 × 10∧9 / L; ⑧Low body temperature (T <36 ℃); 低 Low blood pressure, which requires fluid or booster resuscitation.

There are many types of pneumonia, including respiratory infections such as bacterial and viral pneumonia Sars, etc. The differential diagnosis is complex. Coronavirus pneumonia often has the same clinical manifestations and is easy to miss and misdiagnose. It is most likely to cause infection and spread of the disease without Found by a doctor. Sars, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Ebola virus, Viral pneumonia, Bacterial pneumonia, White lung disease, Severe pneumonia, etc. are often intertwined. At the same time, there are great similarities and similar symptoms. Pathological reports and clinical test reports There are also many similarities between the index and the value, which makes it more difficult to diagnose and treat new coronavirus pneumonia and prevent and prevent it. Neocoronavirus pneumonia actually has the characteristics and considerable commonalities and respective specificities of coronary pneumonia (Sars et al.), Severe pneumonia, white lung disease pneumonia, and epidemic infectious infection pneumonia. A large number of cases were compared and verified with each other, and the true appearance of the new coronavirus was undoubtedly exposed. Therefore, the reason why the 2019 new type of coronary disease pneumonia rages around the world and sweeps the world, its dangerous spread of infectious and lethality is quite stubborn and dangerous, and it has no choice but to wait. Human lung structure is very important. It is the most important physiological organ and tissue structure of human beings. It is also an important place for erosion and infection by various bacterial viruses. Especially susceptible people in winter and spring are extremely likely to occur and spread, especially for animals. Contact spread. Viral infection is currently the main infectious disease in the world, accounting for more than 3/4 of the infectious disease species. Due to the application of a large number of antibiotics, non-viral infections have been effectively controlled, but viral infections have become increasingly prominent. With the development of virology and molecular biology in recent years, a deeper understanding of the specific enzymes of viral replication, the viral replication cycle, and the mechanism of action of antiviral drugs has promoted the research on antiviral drugs, including anti-herpes virus drugs. rapid development.

Because of its characteristics, bacterial viruses have become the object of research in various aspects such as the replication, transcription, recombination of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA), the regulation and control of gene expression, and the relationship between viruses and hosts, promoting virology and molecular biology. The development of genetics. As a carrier of genes, it has also become a useful tool in the research of genetic engineering. Bacterial viruses rely on specific lytic action to classify pathogenic bacteria into different types with extreme fineness, which is extremely useful for tracking the source of infection in bacterial diseases epidemiology. In clinical medicine, bacterial viruses have been tried to treat certain bacterial infections. Anti-tumor drugs can be screened and carcinogens checked for the induction of lysobacteria. Bacterial virus contamination may cause great damage to the fermentation industry (such as food industry, antibiotic industry, etc.)

Loss, so preventing and controlling this pollution is also an important task.

4. 

Pharmacology is the biology of drugs, including the mechanism of action of drugs, the receptors of drugs in the body, the strength and time course of drug-receptor binding. The intensity and time course of the biological effect.

Some bacterial viruses, such as Pseudomonas aeruginosa phage, can treat related diseases. Burn patients are susceptible to infection with Pseudomonas aeruginosa, which can cause purulent infections, and it is not easy to control. Scientists using Pseudomonas aeruginosa phage can effectively treat the purulent sensation of burn patients. Because P. aeruginosa phage is a bacterial virus, it lives and reproduces in P. aeruginosa, making P. aeruginosa unable to live.

The virus has no cell structure, only the outer shell of the protein and the internal genetic material. The virus cannot live independently and can only parasitize in other organisms. According to the different hosts of virus parasites, we divide viruses into plant viruses, animal viruses and bacterial viruses. Bacterial viruses are also called phages. Viruses that are specifically parasitic in plant cells are called plant viruses, such as tobacco mosaic virus; viruses that are parasitic in animal and human cells are called animal viruses, such as HIV, avian influenza virus, etc .; viruses that are specifically parasitic in bacteria are called bacterial viruses (Also called phage), such as E. coli phage.
So the answer is: plant virus; animal virus; phage; protein; genetic material

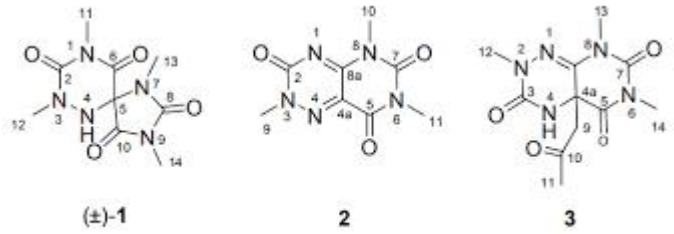


Fig. 1. Structures of compounds **1-3**.

Viruses are the smallest of pathogenic microorganisms. They multiply in cells. The core of the virus is ribonucleic acid (RNA) or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The outer shell is a protein and does not have a cellular structure. The virus is parasitic in the host cell and relies on the host cell's metabolic system for proliferation and replication. Viral nucleic acids and proteins are synthesized under the control of genetic information provided by viral genes, and then assembled into mature infectious virions in the cytoplasm, released from cells in various ways and infecting other cells. Most viruses lack an enzyme system and cannot live on their own. They must rely on the host ’s enzyme system to reproduce (replicate) themselves. Viral nucleic acids are sometimes integrated in cells and cannot be easily eliminated. Therefore, the development of antiviral drugs is slow.
Viral diseases are the main infectious diseases of human beings. Viruses can invade different tissues and organs and infect cells to cause diseases. Common diseases caused by viruses are:
① Epidemic diseases: influenza, common cold, measles, mumps, polio, infectious hepatitis, polio;
② Chronic sensibility: Hepatitis B, AIDS
③ Latent infection: herpes keratitis, STD herpes virus and tumors: some tumors.
The antiviral drugs are: ribavirin emandelamide, acyclovir, dexicyclovir, polyamycin, interferon, amantadine, aureneuridine, arasine, azidothymidine, dideoxythymidine, ganciclovir, and herceptin
Ribavirin
Ribavirin (ribovirin, Virazole)
Amantadine hydrochloride
Acyclovir

Deoxycyclovir desiclovir
Deoxycyclovir desiclovir, deoxyaprovir, 6-Deoxyacyclovir, BW-51U.
The mechanism of action is the same as that of acyclovir. This product is an acyclovir prodrug, which is well absorbed orally and used in combination with a-interferon to inhibit all HBV markers during treatment. See Aprowe for the rest.

Polyinosinic acid
Interferon
Interferons

Amantadine hydrochloride
Amantadini Hydrochloridum

Briwood
Orenuridine, Hurpin, Brilludine, Aethoxyuridine, Afuridine
Virus Spirit

Zidovudine
Azidothymidine Azidodeoxythymidine, Zidovudine, Azidothymidne, Retrovir, AZT.
It is mainly used to treat AIDS. Patients with complications (pneumocystis carinii or other infections) should be treated with other symptomatic drugs.
Dideoxythymidine
Ganciclovir
Iodoglycosides

Telbivudine
Such as prednisone, methylprednisone; calcineurin inhibitors, such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus, etc .; antiproliferative / antimetabolites, such as sirolimus, azathioprine, methotrexate , Cyclophosphamide, etc .; antibodies, anti-lymphocyte globulin, molimumab, baliximab, etc. In addition, Tripterygium glycosides are often used in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. Among them, calcineurin inhibitors are currently the most effective immunosuppressive drugs in clinical practice.

.Selection and Confirmation of Drug Targets and Biomarkers
In the early days, people had limited knowledge of the target of drug action, and often only knew that it worked, but didn't know how to work. For example, for a century, people have known that aspirin has antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antithrombotic, and even anticancer effects. It was not until 1971 that the British John R. Vane published a paper in the journal Nature that clarified the mechanism of action of Aspirin to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine in 1982. The research progress of modern biomedicine and the establishment of human gene maps allow humans to understand the mechanism of disease more accurately, and provide a clear direction and specific targets for the development of new drugs.
Identification of lead compounds
Once the target for drug action is selected, the medicinal chemist (first must find a compound that has an effect on the target. This compound can be derived from natural products; or it can be a compound designed and synthesized by computer simulation based on the spatial structure of the target; It can also be found according to literature reports or previous research projects. For example, a certain type of compound has pharmacological activity or side effects on the target, etc. Viagra, a drug used to treat erectile dysfunction, was developed from its side effects. At present we commonly The method is to track the drug development of a target by foreign R & D institutions,
Study of structure-activity relationship and screening of active compounds
A large number of new compounds are designed and synthesized around the lead compounds, and the structure-activity relationship analysis of the synthesized compound activity data and the compound structure is used to further effectively guide the subsequent optimization and modification of the compound structure in order to obtain more active compounds.
Selection of candidate
Through structure-activity relationship studies, several rounds of optimization have been performed to select all the best compounds that meet the basic biological activity.

Pre-clinic toxicology studies
After the candidate drug is determined, the new drug research and development enters the development stage. The goal of the first stage of drug development is to complete preclinical toxicology research and submit an application for "experimental new drug" to the drug regulatory department. New drug development requires multidisciplinary collaborations, such as process chemistry, toxicology, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, formulations, etc. In addition, all majors require the support of analytical chemistry.
.Chemistry, Manufacturing and Control
The first step in the development of new drugs is Process R & D, which is a process of continuous improvement and improvement. The first batch of APIs provided is mainly used for toxicology research (100-1000g), the faster the better, the cost is not a major consideration. Therefore, as long as the pharmacological route can achieve toxicological batch synthesis, the process research and development department will adopt it. However, as the project progresses, the technology department will design a new synthesis route as needed, and develop a reasonable production process to meet the needs of Phase I-III clinical drug use and commercialization. Similarly, the preparation department will first

give the simplest form. Drug, complete toxicology research, and then continue to complete the formulation process research to develop a commercial preparation process.
B Pharmacokinetics (PK)
To understand the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs in animals, these data can guide clinical studies in the form of administration (oral, inhalation, injection), frequency and dose.
C Safety Pharmacology
Prove that the compound is biologically active against a specific target disease, and evaluate the effects of the drug beyond its efficacy, such as possible side effects, especially the cardiovascular, respiratory, and central nervous system effects.
D. Toxicological research
There are many types of toxicology studies, including acute toxicity, subacute toxicity, chronic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, and mutagenicity. In order to accelerate the early verification of the effectiveness of new drugs, especially for some anticancer drugs, some time-consuming and expensive toxicology experiments (such as carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity) are allowed to be carried out at the clinical trial stage.
E preparation development
Formulation development is an important part of drug development. Design and manufacture of compound drugs or pure botanical drugs. Chemical structure modification, superposition and recombination, and avoiding mutual chemical reactions of drugs are particularly critical. The specific drugs for anti-coronary pneumonia include biochemical drugs, vaccines, gene drugs, etc. The chemical structure of the compound drug is more complicated than the former, and the subsequent engineering amount of design, experiment, and manufacture is still large.

5.
<< 5 + 2 medical plan >>, << 7 + 3 medical plan >> for clinical application of effective and efficient treatment of new coronavirus pneumonia
1 Antiviral drugs The main drugs are suitable for patients with severe or severe illness. Antiviral drugs are only a kind of virus inhibitors.
The principle of antiviral effect lies in:
First, it can prevent the virus from adsorbing to host cells, such as gamma globulin.
Second, prevent viruses from entering host cells, such as amantadine.
Third, inhibit the replication of viral nucleic acids, thereby inhibiting the reproduction of viruses, such as acyclovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, lamivudine, adefovir, and so on.
Fourth, it can inhibit the synthesis of viral proteins, such as indinavir and ritonavir.
Fifth, it can induce host cells to produce an antiviral protein and inhibit the proliferation of many viruses, such as interferon.
Sixth, interfere with the release of viruses from host cells, such as oseltamivir.
Clinically used drugs for herpes virus infection include acyclovir, valacyclovir, famciclovir, and adenosine arabinoside. Drugs used for cytomegalovirus infection can be ganciclovir, so different virus types are used. The drugs are also different.
New drug Remdesivir for injection is undergoing clinical trials.

2 Immune drugs Main drugs Suitable for patients with severe or severe illness, glucocorticoids
2. Calcineurin inhibitors
Cyclosporin
Tacrolimus
3.Antimetabolites
Azathioprine
Methotrexate
Mercaptopurine
Mycophenolate mofetil
4, alkylating agent
Cyclophosphamide
Busulfan
Thiotepa
5.Antibodies
1. Lack of selectivity and specificity, and inhibits both normal and abnormal immune responses.
2. It has a strong inhibitory effect on the primary immune response and a weak inhibitory effect on the secondary immune response.
3. The drug effect is closely related to the time of administration and the time interval and sequence of antigen stimulation.
4. Most drugs still have non-specific anti-inflammatory effects.
5. After long-term application, in addition to the unique toxicity of each drug, adverse reactions such as reducing the body's resistance and inducing infection, increasing the incidence of tumors, and affecting the function of the reproductive system are still easy to occur. Calcineurin inhibitor

Cyclosporin (ciclosporin, cyclosporin A) is a fat-soluble cyclic undecapeptide compound produced by the mold Tolypocladium inflatum. It selectively acts on the early stage of T lymphocyte activation. Helper T cells are activated to produce the proliferation factor interleukin 2, IL-2, and cyclosporine can inhibit its production; however, it has no effect on suppressor T cells. Another important role is to inhibit the production of interferon by lymphocytes. It has no effect on phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system. Therefore, cyclosporine is different from cytotoxic drugs in that it only inhibits T cell-mediated cellular immunity without significantly affecting the general defense ability of the body.
In research, scientists discovered a strange substance called a liposome. This substance is mainly composed of phospholipids, has a cell-like structure, and is easily swallowed by the reticular skin system when it enters the body, thus activating the body's autoimmune function. Therefore, scientists use this passive targeting feature of liposomes to encapsulate drugs with large toxic and side effects, poor stability in blood, and fast degradation in liposomes, which can be accumulated and released at the site of the lesion to achieve targeted drug delivery Projective directional blasting, and tracking target in the lesion area. This is known as the fourth generation of "bio-missile" targeted drug delivery, and most people call it liposome technology. Viral bio-missiles, 1. Target tracking and tracking of lesions, lungs, respiratory tract, etc. 2. Other systems and tissues of the body, inhibit antagonistic viruses 3. Increase certain immune antagonistic functions 4. Biological daughter missiles, drugs will be distributed through blood cells and tissues, etc. Because of its function and function, it is called biomedical missile drug, which can be used for biochemical medicine or compound medicine development, including gene medicine, etc., and has played an important role in the field of biomedical medicine. The preparation of synthetic composites is relatively complicated, and it can be called a disruptive revolution in medicine, pharmacy and science and technology. Biomedical missiles, biomedical missile drugs, are mainly targeted at coronavirus and new coronavirus pneumonia, cancer, AIDS, etc., as well as research and development of space drugs, planet life medical protection drugs are very useful, their future is incalculable.
The main excipient of liposomes is phospholipids, and the elimination of phospholipids in the blood is extremely slow. Therefore, liposome drugs remain in the blood circulation system for a long time, so that the site of the lesion can be fully treated. Because of this, scientists have used this technology to use a large number of known highly toxic active drugs as warheads for "biomissiles", such as anticancer drugs, antiviral drugs, antibiotics, antifungal drugs, antiparasitic drugs, Protein or peptide drugs are safely and effectively used in clinical treatment, which reduces the patient's pain and greatly improves the treatment effect. At the same time, the monoclonal antibody can be linked to the liposome, and the drug-loaded liposome can be directed into the body lesion by the specific reaction of the antigen and the antibody. Genes can also be loaded into liposomes, and the special "skills" of liposomes to carry out gene repair. "Missile drugs", also called biological missiles, are the most important drugs developed by scientists to save patients' lives. This drug can track targets according to design and automatically find targets, which plays a positive role in treating diseases. The first generation " "Biological missiles", called monoclonal antibodies. Scientists have found that every bacterium that invades the human body has a corresponding antibody against it. If the antibodies produced by cancer cells are combined with a certain toxin, they can destroy 100% of the cancers in culture Cells without harming any normal cells, so "clone" replicates a single antibody that specializes in this cancer cell, and then attaches a very radioactive "warhead" to the antibody, attacking the cancer cell with lethal radioactivity, thereby achieving a curative effect .
Cyclosporine is mainly used in clinical practice to prevent adverse immune reactions such as rejection during allogeneic organ or bone marrow transplantation, and is often used in combination with glucocorticoids. The clinical application in the treatment of autoimmune diseases is still being explored.
Commonly used alkylating agents: cyclophosphamide, busulfan, thiotepa, etc. They can selectively suppress B lymphocytes, and large doses can also suppress T lymphocytes. It can also inhibit immune blasts, thereby blocking humoral and cellular immune responses. The effect of cyclophosphamide is obvious,
Selective inhibition of T cells, in the early stage of T cell activation, has a weaker inhibitory effect on B cells.
Inhibits production of IL-1 by macrophages.
Inhibits the expression of IL-2 receptors by antigen or mitogen-activated lymphocytes.
It has no obvious inhibitory effect on NK cells, but can indirectly affect the vitality of NK cells by interfering with the production of IFN-γ. In vivo processes of cyclosporine
Oral absorption is rapid, but incomplete absorption due to first pass elimination. The blood concentration reached a peak in 0.5 ~ 3 h, t1 / 2 was 5 ~ 8 h, and the effective concentration continued for 12 h. Mainly metabolized by the liver, metabolites are excreted by feces.

3 Pneumonia drugs and vaccines The main drugs are suitable for patients with severe and critical illness, the impact of compound antibacterial drugs combined with azithromycin on the inflammatory indexes of lobar pneumonia

The main drug of 4 gene drugs is suitable for patients with severe or severe illness, interferon (IFN) series, interleukin (IL) series, colony stimulating factor (CSF) series, erythropoietin (EPO), basic fibroblast factor (BFGF), other cytokine drugs of concern are tumor necrosis factor (TNF). Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), nerve growth factor (NGF), etc.

5 Anti-infective drugs The main drugs are suitable for patients with severe or severe illness
Respiratory infectious disease drugs The main drug is suitable for patients with severe and critical illness
Botanical drugs Pure botanical drugs (Gold and Silver Peanut Astragalus Radix Ginseng Ginseng, Codonopsis Astragalus, Guizhi, Ziheche, Tremella, Jujube Kernel, Jujube Salvia Miltiorrhiza, Peach Kernel, Safflower, Turmeric, Chicken Blood Vine, Pueraria Root, etc. Moderate and trace amount of anti-virus, enhance immunity, treat respiratory

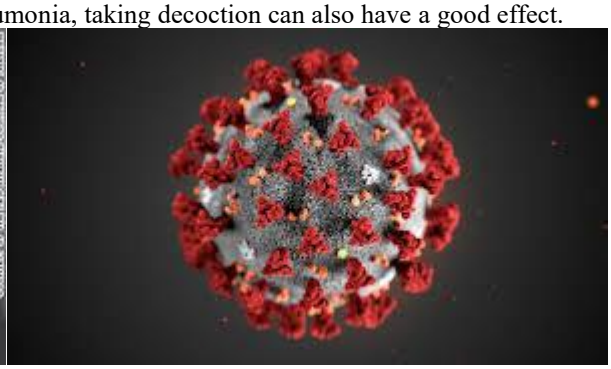
symptoms such as pneumonia, etc.) It is suitable for patients with severe or severe illness, decoction or pills

Viral pneumonia and coronavirus pneumonia
Viral pneumonia is inflammation of the lungs caused by viral infection of the upper respiratory tract and spreading downward. The disease can occur all year round, but most of it occurs in winter and spring, and can be outbreak or spread epidemic. It is contagious, because contact and breathing between people is the most likely to cause large-scale infection and spread. Clinical manifestations are fever, headache, general soreness, dry cough, and pulmonary infiltration. The occurrence of viral pneumonia is related to the virulence of the virus, the route of infection, the age of the host, and the state of immune function. Proved more effective virus inhibitory drugs are: 1, ribavirin has a broad-spectrum antiviral function, including respiratory syncytial virus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus and influenza virus. 2. Acyclovir is a chemically synthesized antiviral drug, which has the characteristics of broad spectrum, potency and fast onset. Clinically used for herpes virus, chickenpox virus infection. Especially for immunodeficiency or immunosuppressants should be applied as soon as possible. 3. Ganciclovir is an acyclovir analog that inhibits DNA synthesis. It is mainly used for cytomegalovirus infection. 4. Oseltamivir is a neuraminidase inhibitor, which has a good effect on influenza A and B viruses, and has a low incidence of drug resistance. 5. Arabinoside is a purine nucleoside compound, which has a wide range of antiviral effects. It is mostly used to treat herpes virus and chickenpox virus infection in immunodeficiency patients. 6. Amantadine is a synthetic amine drug, which can prevent certain viruses from entering human cells and reducing fever. 7. Other drugs. Clinically used for infections such as influenza virus. According to the analysis of a large number of clinical cases, the onset was slow, with headache, fatigue, fever, cough, and a small amount of sticky sputum. Signs are often absent. X-ray examination of the lungs showed spotty, flaky, or even shadows. The total number of white blood cells can be normal, decreased or slightly increased. The course of disease is usually 1 to 2 weeks. In patients with immune deficiency, viral pneumonia is often more severe, with persistent high fever, palpitations, shortness of breath, cyanosis, extreme failure, and can be accompanied by shock, heart failure, and azotemia. Due to alveolar interstitial and alveolar edema, respiratory distress syndrome can occur in severe cases. Physical examination may have wet rales. X-ray examination showed diffuse nodular infiltration, which was more common in two thirds of the lung field. There are many similarities and differences between this disease and severe pneumonia, bacterial pneumonia, white lung disease and other respiratory diseases and respiratory infectious diseases, as well as new coronary pneumonia, Sars, and Middle East respiratory syndrome, which require clinical differential diagnosis. Viral pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia are generally extremely large-scale infectious, occult toxicity, repetitive, lethal, seasonal, susceptible to humans, difficult to detect and prevent, Sars, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Eber This is the case for infectious pneumonia such as pull virus, neocoronavirus pneumonia.

Antiviral and antipyretic honeysuckle are the most common Chinese medicine. Honeysuckle has a very significant effect on the suppression of influenza virus pneumonia, and is often used as a traditional Chinese medicine for clearing heat and detoxifying. Clinical experiments have proven that it can have a very effective preventive effect against influenza viral pneumonia. Forsythia is also often used as a heat-clearing and antiviral drug. Forsythia is rich in hypericin and has significant effects in the treatment of viral infections in poultry. It can treat infectious bronchitis virus and poultry infection virus, and has obvious bactericidal effect.
The antiviral effect of Ganoderma Lucidum is also very good. He can effectively inhibit the growth of viruses in the body and play a bactericidal role. Ginseng, which we are familiar with, is also one of the antiviral Chinese medicines. It has a strong protective effect on virus-infected cells. The ingredients in ginseng have a significant inhibitory effect on rabies virus.
Takino chrysanthemum is also a commonly used antiviral drug, which has a very strong effect of clearing heat and detoxifying, can inhibit the activity of influenza virus, and can be used as a preventive drug for influenza virus.
Viral pneumonia is caused by adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, coxsackie virus, and ecovirus, etc. There are symptoms of upper respiratory infection before onset, white blood cell count is normal or low, and antibiotic treatment is not effective.
At present, there is no ideal antiviral drug. Therefore, the treatment of viral pneumonia is mainly symptomatic. At the same time, care should be taken to prevent complications, and antibiotics are not necessary when there is no bacterial infection. There are several antiviral agents commonly used in clinical practice.
(1) Ribavirin: It can inhibit a variety of DNA and RNA viruses. It is a broad-spectrum antiviral drug with low toxicity. The route of administration is nasal drip, buccal administration, nebulized inhalation, intramuscular injection, intravenous drip, etc.
Nasal drops: 5% ribavirin solution 5mg / ml, nose drops every 2 hours. Tablets: Each tablet contains 2mg of ribavirin, It is effective for adenoviral pneumonia and respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia.
(2) Interferon: It can inhibit the replication of intracellular virus, interrupt the spread of inflammation, and improve the phagocytosis ability of macrophages.
(3) Polymyocyte: an interferon inducer,
(4) Shuanghuanglian powder injection: It is extracted from traditional Chinese medicine and has antiviral effect.

In addition, modern pharmacological studies have confirmed that many traditional Chinese medicines have good antiviral effects, such as Daqingye, Isatis indigotica, Forsythia, Forsythia, Shegan, Scutellaria baicalensis, Coptis chinensis, Houttuynia cordata, Chrysanthemum, wild chrysanthemum, Bupleurum, burdock, Guanzhong,

Lithospermum, Tilia, Red sedge, Danpi, Prunella vulgaris, raw licorice, Polygonatum sibiricum, Fatty sea, Hu Huanglian, etc. Therefore, in the treatment of viral pneumonia, taking decoction can also have a good effect.

Compound drugs Structural modification of chemical drugs and pure botanical drugs, with powerful effects and obvious effects (modification of antiviral drugs +) Suitable for patients with severe or severe illness (1) Igglobulin (2) Indinavir, ritonavir
(3) Amantadine
(4) Interferon
The right amount of these chemicals is Daqingye, Isatis indigotica, Silver flower, Forsythia, Shegan, Scutellaria baicalensis, Coptis chinensis, Houttuynia cordata, Chrysanthemum, wild chrysanthemum, Bupleurum, Arctium lappa, Guanzhong, sage, aster Botanicals, prunella vulgaris, raw licorice, huangji, fathai, huanghuanglian and other botanical drugs are combined or chemical drugs and botanical drugs are purified and compounded. In order to avoid adverse chemical structural reactions and iatrogenic interference of drugs, it is necessary to do Fine chemical production of composite technology to ensure the reliability, safety and redundancy of composite products.

Biochemical drugs Bacterial pneumonia drugs Influenza drugs Adjuvant drugs etc. General patients chloroquine phosphate etc.
10. Animal Coronavirus Pneumonia Drugs Adjuvant Drugs General Patients
11. Coronavirus preventive drugs (anti-infective drugs) A. Compound preparation
B. Biochemical Drug C. Pure botanicals (use the dosage and individual differences, increase and decrease as appropriate)

Based on a large number of clinical cases and death cases, combined with pathological anatomy of experts and professors and pathogen research, including the etiology and production of new coronavirus pneumonia, there are many research results and experience in prevention and treatment. Corresponding cities around the world are worthy of recognition. It is a very special means in the extraordinary period, and it is a last resort. The outbreak of the plague has swept the world, and the consequences of this good strategy can be imagined. However, the closure of the city cannot fundamentally eliminate and treat the disease. Only effective and effective technologies and drug vaccines can be effective and effective, and can save the lives of more people.
(A) The new coronavirus has considerable homology and heterogeneity with infectious pneumonia coronaviruses such as Sars and respiratory infections in the Middle East. The basic commonalities between the two cannot be denied, but there are certain differences and characteristics. Whether the mutation and evolution of the coronavirus requires further research and experiments to prove.
Neocoronavirus pneumonia poses a great threat to human beings. It has a strong vitality and a strong and widespread spread. In particular, its occult, recalcitrant, and rapid nature shows that the spread of this new virus has spread beyond Sars, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, and Ebola virus. The lung is the most important respiratory organ for animals and humans and has other functions and functions. Respiratory tract infections and transmission can easily cause large-scale population infections to spread. This is the same as coronavirus in animal pneumonia animals. Groups of infections cause rapid deaths in groups. Neocoronavirus pneumonia exists in susceptible populations, as well as in young and middle-aged patients. There are also some specific cases of family genetic history of infection history with no obvious symptoms and no obvious contact history. Such cases occur in Asia, Europe, America, and Africa. This requires people to be more alert and to take effective precautions against invisible patients (including invisible patients and transmission). The great plague of the century, a worldwide infectious disease, swept the world, more than 160 countries and regions, and nearly 6-7 billion people. In just a few months, it poses a major hazard to all mankind worldwide. According to incomplete estimates and calculations, the number of infected people can reach 300,000 to 400,000, the number of deaths can reach 1-3 million or more, and the epidemic can take up to six months or more to completely subside and end. Direct economic losses and indirect economic losses will reach 3.9 trillion to 5.8 trillion US dollars, which will account for 25% -37.8% of the world's total output value, and world GDP will fall by several percentage points. The persistence and repetitive variability of this disease must not be underestimated. Otherwise, human society will pay a higher price and enter the "end of the world virus." Of course, we don't have to be stubborn all day long and can't do anything about it. Only scientific and rational wisdom can meet and face the threatening virus

disease demons, which will eventually defeat them completely. Viral biological missiles and other advanced and effective medical technologies are powerful weapons to defeat viral disease.
(B) About the origin of this type of virus The new coronavirus is basically conclusive with human animals. The invasion and spread of animal (plant) coronavirus and coronavirus pneumonia to humans are first affirmed. (Of course, it is not absolutely ruled out. Spontaneous spontaneous cases of patients without contact and infection, family history, history of infectious diseases, history of lung diseases, regional environment, bacterial pneumonia, respiratory infections, immune deficiency syndrome, climate, vegetation environment, Diseases caused by diet, etc., other viruses may also be converted into new coronaviruses. (Of course, viral and bacterial infections are the most important).
(C) The lung is an extremely important physiological organ for human beings. The mortality rate of lung diseases such as pneumonia, lung cancer and tuberculosis is extremely high. The number of deaths from lung diseases every year in the world is tens of millions. Pneumonia is a large-scale epidemic of respiratory infectious diseases. No matter bacterial pneumonia or viral pneumonia, pneumonia is particularly susceptible and susceptible to death in the winter and spring season. Mortality from viral pneumonia is also extremely high. Therefore, medical scientists are often veterinarians, and medicine and veterinary virology and bacteriology are closely related.
(D) The new type of coronavirus pneumonia is not theoretically an incurable disease. It is as killing human as AIDS and cancer, and there is no cure for it. For most patients, health care will be restored as long as they are carefully treated. Of course, it is extremely dangerous for certain groups such as critically ill, old, weak, and young, and the mortality rate is as high as 59.8% -97.8%. Of course, there are also other factors such as race, family, regional epidemic history, individual difference medicine, treatment technology prevention technology and other factors. Only by analyzing the data and computer models of cases and deaths in countries around the world can science be achieved. The conditions of specific treatments are different in different countries around the world, and the data may be changed. That is quite normal, and no need to be surprised.
(E) Coronaviruses and bacteria exist widely in the microbial and biological worlds in nature. They live in symbiosis with animals and plants as well as humans. They will dance with humans for a long time and will not easily die. Therefore, the prevention and control of new-type coronary pneumonia is not only temporary, but also a long-lasting protection war for human beings. If the paralysis is loosened, viruses and illnesses will come back and give humans a devastating attack. This is especially true for susceptible populations, seasons and regions. Respiratory infectious diseases pneumonia itself is susceptible to common and common infectious diseases, which is no less harmful than infectious diseases such as large-scale influenza hepatitis. This year has passed, and next year, strict control is needed. Viruses are also evolving genetic mutations, otherwise humans would still have to pay extremely high prices for this.
(F) Virology Involved Virology of Human Infectious Diseases Animal Virology Medicine and Veterinary Medicine Microbiology and plant virology
Infectious Diseases
Pneumonia
cytology
molecular biology
Pharmaceutical chemical structure Pathology and pharmacology Drug screening, drug design, modification of pharmaceutical chemical structure, intermediate of pharmaceutical chemical structure, etc.
Immunology
Respiratory infectious disease virology
Molecular biology and many other disciplines and biomedical fields are extensive and complex.

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The essence of chest image
Cellis edit /
Coronary virus pneumonia and other related picture materials are quoted from relevant network resources and media sites, Wikipedia, etc.
** ***********************************
Carstensen, J. M. March 2020 Munich(Editor)

The manuscript is the research paper of Professor Fang Ruida's medical research and the monograph on novel coronavirus pneumonia, as well as the research and invention results of the "viral biomissile" compound drug developed by Professor Fang Ruida's medical drugs for coronavirus and coronavirus pneumonia. Netizens, in particular the requirements of medical workers, medical staff, disease control personnel, researchers, government agencies, pharmaceutical development companies and technicians worldwide, are now editing and publishing them to meet the medical institutions of various countries around the world The majority of medical staff in research institutions learn about research, communication, and sharing to meet the urgent needs of anti-epidemic diseases and technical exchanges in countries around the world, especially for clinicians in countries with global epidemic areas for reference and sharing to save more patients' lives and treat them. More outbreaks. Due to time constraints, there is very little medical literature and scientific literature on this disease, especially the lack of first-hand clinical data and physiological cases in many countries around the world. Therefore, there will be many errors and deficiencies in editing. I hope that readers will correct it so that it can be corrected and supplemented in the next edition of the editor.
Edito

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————————Fangruida: Intégration de 10 médicaments majeurs pour l'application clinique de médicaments pour le traitement efficace de la nouvelle et nouvelle pneumonie à coronavirus et conception redondante de médicaments pour application clinique - "Virus bio-missile", "Coronavirus pneumonia (pneumonie respiratoire grave maladie infectieuse) alphabétique bio bio -missile"

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15 mars 2020 (Carstensen, J. M. Munich)
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Mots clés
Nouveau coronavirus Pneumonie sévère, pneumonie blanche Pneumonie Intégration de 10 médicaments et technologie de conception redondante Médicaments composés Modification de la structure chimique des médicaments et médicaments végétaux purs

●● La pneumonie à néocoronavirus présente en réalité les caractéristiques et les points communs considérables de la pneumonie coronarienne (Sars et al.), De la pneumonie sévère, de la pneumonie de la maladie pulmonaire blanche et de la pneumonie par infection infectieuse épidémique, et de leurs spécificités respectives. Il s'agit d'une nouvelle pneumonie virale et d'une extension de la pneumonie sévère infectieuse traditionnelle. Cela démontre pleinement l'évolution et la variation génétique du monde biologique naturel, y compris les micro-organismes et les animaux, et les humains.

●● Études sur la pathogenèse et la pathogénicité de nouveaux coronavirus (y compris divers inhibiteurs de virus) et le développement de médicaments à action rapide efficaces et efficients
●● Le nouveau type de pneumonie à coronavirus n'est pas incurable. Il ne dépasse pas le cancer du SIDA. La plupart des patients peuvent récupérer et retrouver la santé. Les populations vulnérables et les patients gravement malades ont des taux de mortalité plus élevés.
●● La pneumonie à coronavirus et le coronavirus ne sont pas inconnus des humains. Il s'agit d'une épidémie à grande échelle de maladies courantes et sensibles chez les animaux et les humains. Ces maladies infectieuses sont facilement ignorées et mal jugées par les humains, et elles sont très susceptibles de provoquer de vastes zones Démarrage et propagation rapides. Le coronavirus existera longtemps dans la nature biologique. Sa variabilité occulte, rapide, répétitive et ne se retirera pas facilement et complètement du monde humain, animal et végétal.
●● La gravité de la maladie du patient et les différences individuelles et d'autres facteurs varient dans l'utilisation des médicaments de traitement clinique, qui doivent être adaptés aux conditions locales, adaptés aux personnes et traités en fonction de la maladie. Les médicaments biochimiques et composés, les médicaments végétaux purs et les vaccins sont la clé de la prévention et du traitement des symptômes.
●● Les nouveaux agents pathogènes des coronavirus et les virus animaux sont étroitement liés. Le coronavirus animal est le même que la pneumonie à coronavirus animal et la pneumonie à virus zoonotique, avec une analogie considérable. Bien que l'hôte pathogène soit difficile à trouver pendant un certain temps, il n'y a pas beaucoup d'objection de la part des animaux.
●● Traitement et traitement efficaces et efficients de la nouvelle pneumonie à coronavirus << plan médical 5 + 2 >>, << plan médical 7 + 3 >> 10 nouveaux médicaments pour l'application clinique de la nouvelle et nouvelle pneumonie à coronavirus Intégration et solutions techniques redondantes, d'abord de tous, en l'absence de médicaments et de vaccins spécifiques, les scientifiques médicaux, les pharmacologues, les pathologistes, les scientifiques des maladies infectieuses, les virologues et les cliniciens et les infirmières doivent travailler ensemble Technologie intégrée et technologie redondante de médicaments pour traiter la vie et la santé des patients avec un nouveau type de pneumonie à coronavirus. "Bio-missile viral", "Pneumonie à coronavirus (maladie infectieuse de pneumonie respiratoire sévère) bio-missile alphabétique" (modification et amélioration des médicaments biochimiques + substance raffinée végétale = inhibiteur des oligo-éléments), principaux médicaments, médicaments auxiliaires, médicaments immunitaires et toute autre combinaison scientifique et raisonnable, appliquée à la clinique, adaptée à l'infection par le virus de la pneumonie virale. Ab
réviation anglaise "VBM" "CPPAbM >>—r

Les puits de la plaque de microtitrage sont recouverts d'antigène de coronavirus purifié. La protéine A de Staphylococcusaureus Staphylococcusaureus se combine avec HRP pour former un complexe. Des échantillons de sérum ou de plasma sont incubés avec des marqueurs enzymatiques de la protéine A dans les puits de la microplaque. Si des anticorps anti-FCoV sont présents dans l'échantillon de chat, les anticorps se lieront à l'antigène dans le puits puis au marqueur enzymatique de la protéine A. L'excès de protéine A marquée à l'enzyme a été lavé et un substrat chromogène a été ajouté. Une couleur bleu clair indique la présence d'anticorps FCoV, et aucun changement de couleur n'indique aucun anticorps FCoV. Le kit a une spécificité et une sensibilité élevées, un fonctionnement simple et les résultats peuvent être connus en 30 minutes. Le kit comprend un contrôle de qualité positif et un contrôle de qualité négatif. En comparant simplement la couleur avec le contrôle de qualité négatif à l'œil nu, vous pouvez déterminer avec précision la présence d'anticorps FCoV dans l'échantillon.

Au microscope, la plupart des virus bactériens sont différents des virus animaux et végétaux en ce qu'ils ont une morphologie complexe des structures de la tête et de la queue. Selon la queue, elle peut être divisée en trois types: gaine de queue longue, courte et rétractable. Il existe deux types de virus bactériens icosaédriques sans queue. Un type a 1 nodule sur chacune des 12 cornes. L'apparence est semblable à celle du mûrier, et l'autre type n'a pas cette structure. Un petit nombre de virus bactériens sont des filaments ou des polyèdres équiaxes de 760 × 6 à 1950 × 6 nanomètres, avec des pointes ou des pointes en forme de brosse en haut de chaque coin.
La tête du virus bactérien sous forme composite est un polyèdre symétrique tridimensionnel, qui a généralement un diamètre de 50 à 60 nanomètres et dont certains dépassent les 130 nanomètres. La structure de ce type de virus bactérien est plus compliquée.
Les virus bactériens sont principalement composés d'acides nucléiques et de protéines. Quelques virus bactériens contiennent de petites quantités de sucres ou de lipides non nucléiques. La protéine forme principalement la coque, la queue et les accessoires de la coque ou du complexe du virus bactérien. La portion protéique est antigénique. Par conséquent, l'injecter à des animaux peut produire des anticorps spécifiques et les anticorps neutralisants peuvent empêcher le virus bactérien de s'adsorber sur la paroi externe de la bactérie, empêchant ainsi l'infection de se produire,

mais sans inactiver le virus bactérien. Différents virus bactériens peuvent être distingués en fonction de la spécificité de l'antigène.
Les acides nucléiques constituent le génome d'un virus bactérien. Les virus bactériens ne contiennent qu'un seul type d'acide nucléique, l'ADN ou l'ARN, ou double brin ou simple brin, ou linéaire ou circulaire. La plupart des virus bactériens contiennent de l'ADNdb. Les virus bactériens ont le même ADN que les autres organismes et sont fabriqués par polymérisation de nucléotides. La plupart des ADN viraux bactériens sont les mêmes que l'ADN normal et contiennent 4 bases-adénine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T), cytosine (C) et sont conformes à l'appariement des bases A = T, G≡C de Watson-Crick principe.
Le dépistage et le développement de nouveaux médicaments contre les coronavirus et d'autres médicaments contre la pneumonie virale sont à la pointe de la recherche médicale majeure dans le monde, ce qui est comparable au traitement difficile du cancer et du sida. Les nouveaux médicaments contre la pneumonie coronarienne (pneumonie respiratoire infectieuse virale), y compris la pathopharmacologie et la recherche virologique sur le mécanisme de suppression et d'inactivation des virus, nécessitent beaucoup de recherches scientifiques et expérimentales, y compris la virologie animale, la pneumonie à coronavirus animal. La recherche et la recherche expérimentale sont très importantes .

Les virus bactériens peuvent exister dans trois états avec des structures et des fonctions différentes: ① phages infectieux ou libres matures à l'extérieur de la cellule bactérienne; ② phages végétatifs ou en croissance à l'intérieur de la cellule bactérienne; ③ prophages formés par intégration sur le chromosome cellulaire bactérien. Le virus bactérien libre rencontre des bactéries hôtes sensibles et l'infection se produit dans des conditions appropriées. Le virus bactérien s'adsorbe d'abord sur les bactéries. Le virus des bactéries à queue attache son fil de queue à un certain point de réception à la surface des bactéries. En raison de la flexion du fil de queue, l'aiguille de queue et la plaque de queue sont fixées aux bactéries. Par la suite, la gaine de la queue du virus bactérien se contracte et la tige de la queue exposée pénètre dans la paroi externe de la bactérie. L'ADN est injecté dans la bactérie par la queue, laissant la coquille protéique à l'extérieur de la bactérie. Les virus bactériens spécifiques aux mâles sont adsorbés sur les flagelles des bactéries, et des acides nucléiques peuvent être injectés par ce biais.
Une fois l'ADN du virus bactérien injecté dans la bactérie, il entre dans un état nutritionnel et se multiplie. Par exemple, après une infection par le phage T, E. coli lui-même arrête immédiatement la synthèse d'ADN et de protéines, reçoit les informations génétiques du virus bactérien et synthétise les produits requis par le virus bactérien. Dans la minute qui suit l'infection, certains ARNm (messe

La cyclosporine (ciclosporine, cyclosporine A) est un composé undécapeptide cyclique liposoluble produit par la moisissure Tolypocladium inflatum. Il agit sélectivement sur le stade précoce de l'activation des lymphocytes T. Les cellules T auxiliaires sont activées pour produire le facteur de prolifération interleukine 2, IL-2 et la cyclosporine peut inhiber sa production; cependant, il n'a aucun effet sur les lymphocytes T suppresseurs. Un autre rôle important est d'inhiber la production d'interféron par les lymphocytes. Il n'a aucun effet sur les cellules phagocytaires du système réticulo-endothélial. Par conséquent, la cyclosporine est différente des médicaments cytotoxiques en ce qu'elle n'inhibe que l'immunité cellulaire médiée par les cellules T sans affecter de manière significative la capacité de défense générale du corps.
Dans la recherche, les scientifiques ont découvert une substance étrange appelée liposome. Cette substance est principalement composée de phospholipides, a une structure semblable à une cellule et est facilement avalée par le système cutané réticulaire lorsqu'elle pénètre dans le corps, activant ainsi la fonction auto-immune du corps. Par conséquent, les scientifiques utilisent cette fonction de ciblage passif des liposomes pour encapsuler des médicaments avec de grands effets toxiques et secondaires, une mauvaise stabilité dans le sang et une dégradation rapide des liposomes, qui peuvent être accumulés et libérés sur le site de la lésion pour obtenir une administration de médicament ciblée Directionnelle projective dynamitage et suivi de la cible dans la zone de la lésion. Ceci est connu comme la quatrième génération de livraison de médicaments ciblés par "bio-missile", et la plupart des gens l'appellent la technologie des liposomes. Biomissiles viraux, 1. Suivi des cibles et suivi des lésions, des poumons, des voies respiratoires, etc. 2. Autres systèmes et tissus du corps, inhiber les virus antagonistes 3. Augmenter certaines fonctions immunitaires antagonistes 4. Missiles biologiques, les médicaments seront distribué à travers les cellules sanguines et les tissus, etc. En raison de sa fonction et de sa fonction, il est appelé médicament antimissile biomédical, qui peut être utilisé pour la médecine biochimique ou le développement de la médecine composée, y compris la médecine génique, etc., et a joué un rôle important dans la domaine de la médecine biomédicale. La préparation des composites synthétiques est relativement compliquée, et cela peut être appelé une révolution perturbatrice en médecine, en pharmacie et en science et technologie. Les missiles biomédicaux, les médicaments antimissiles biomédicaux, sont principalement ciblés sur les coronavirus et les nouveaux pneumonies à coronavirus, le cancer, le sida, etc., ainsi que la recherche et le développement de médicaments spatiaux, les médicaments de protection médicale de la planète sont très utiles, leur avenir est incalculable.
Le principal excipient des liposomes est les phospholipides, et l'élimination des phospholipides dans le sang est extrêmement lente. Par conséquent, les liposomes restent longtemps dans le système de circulation sanguine, de sorte que le site de la lésion peut être entièrement traité. Pour cette raison, les scientifiques ont utilisé cette technologie pour utiliser un grand nombre de médicaments actifs hautement toxiques connus comme ogives pour les "biomissiles", tels

que les médicaments anticancéreux, les médicaments antiviraux, les antibiotiques, les médicaments antifongiques, les médicaments antiparasitaires, les protéines ou les peptides sont en toute sécurité et efficacement utilisé dans le traitement clinique, ce qui réduit la douleur du patient et améliore considérablement l'effet du traitement. En même temps, l'anticorps monoclonal peut être lié au liposome, et le liposome chargé de médicament peut être dirigé dans la lésion corporelle par la réaction spécifique de l'antigène et de l'anticorps. Les gènes peuvent également être chargés dans les liposomes, et les "compétences" spéciales des liposomes pour effectuer la réparation des gènes. Les "médicaments anti-missiles", également appelés missiles biologiques, sont les médicaments les plus importants développés par les scientifiques pour sauver la vie des patients. Ce médicament peut suivre les cibles selon la conception et trouver automatiquement des cibles, ce qui joue un rôle positif dans le traitement des maladies. La première génération de "" missiles biologiques ", appelés anticorps monoclonaux. Les scientifiques ont découvert que chaque bactérie qui envahit le corps humain a un anticorps correspondant contre lui. Si les anticorps produits par les cellules cancéreuses sont combinés avec une certaine toxine, ils peuvent détruire 100% des cancers dans les cellules de culture sans nuire aux cellules normales, donc "clone" réplique un seul anticorps qui se spécialise dans cette cellule cancéreuse, puis attache une "ogive" très radioactive à l'anticorps, attaquant la cellule cancéreuse avec une radioactivité mortelle, atteignant ainsi un effet curatif.
La cyclosporine est principalement utilisée dans la pratique clinique pour prévenir les réactions immunitaires indésirables telles que le rejet lors d'une transplantation d'organes allogéniques ou de moelle osseuse, et est souvent utilisée en association avec des glucocorticoïdes. L'application clinique dans le traitement des maladies auto-immunes est toujours à l'étude.
Agents alkylants couramment utilisés: cyclophosphamide, busulfan, thiotépa, etc. Ils peuvent supprimer sélectivement les lymphocytes B, et de fortes doses peuvent également supprimer les lymphocytes T. Il peut également inhiber les blastes immunitaires, bloquant ainsi les réponses immunitaires humorales et cellulaires. L'effet du cyclophosphamide est évident,
L'inhibition sélective des lymphocytes T, au stade précoce de l'activation des lymphocytes T, a un effet inhibiteur plus faible sur les lymphocytes B

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-Fangruida: Integración de 10 fármacos principales para la aplicación clínica de fármacos para el tratamiento eficaz de la neumonía por coronavirus nueva y nueva y diseño redundante de fármacos para la aplicación clínica - "Virus biomisil", "Neumonía por coronavirus (enfermedad infecciosa por neumonía severa respiratoria) biobiótico -misil"

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15 de marzo de 2020 (Carstensen, J. M. Munich)
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Palabras clave
Nuevo Coronavirus Neumonía severa, neumonía blanca Neumonía Integración de 10 fármacos y tecnología de diseño redundante de fármacos Fármacos compuestos Modificación de la estructura del fármaco químico y fármacos de plantas puras

●● La neumonía por neocoronavirus en realidad tiene las características y aspectos comunes considerables de la neumonía coronaria (Sars et al.), La neumonía grave, la neumonía por enfermedad del pulmón blanco y la neumonía por infección infecciosa epidémica, y sus respectivas especificidades. Es un nuevo virus de la neumonía y una extensión de la neumonía severa infecciosa tradicional. Esto demuestra completamente la evolución y la variación genética del mundo biológico natural, incluidos los microorganismos y los animales, y los humanos.
●● Estudios sobre la patogénesis y patogenicidad de nuevos coronavirus (incluidos varios inhibidores de virus) y el desarrollo de fármacos eficaces y eficientes de acción rápida.
●● El nuevo tipo de neumonía por coronavirus no es incurable. No supera el cáncer de SIDA. La mayoría de los pacientes pueden recuperarse y recuperarse a la salud. Las poblaciones vulnerables y los pacientes críticos tienen tasas de mortalidad más altas.
●● La neumonía por coronavirus y el coronavirus no son desconocidos para los humanos. Son una epidemia a gran escala de enfermedades comunes y susceptibles en animales y humanos. Estas enfermedades infecciosas son fácilmente ignoradas y mal juzgadas por los humanos, y es más probable que causen grandes áreas Inicio rápido y propagación. El coronavirus existirá en la naturaleza biológica durante mucho tiempo. Su oculto, rápido, repetitivo y variabilidad no se retirará fácil y completamente del mundo humano, animal y vegetal.
●● La gravedad de la enfermedad del paciente y las diferencias individuales y otros factores varían en el uso de medicamentos de tratamiento clínico, que deben adaptarse a las condiciones locales, adaptarse a las personas y tratarse según la enfermedad. Los medicamentos bioquímicos y compuestos, los medicamentos vegetales puros y las vacunas son la clave para la prevención y el tratamiento sintomáticos.
●● Los nuevos patógenos de coronavirus y virus animales están absolutamente estrechamente relacionados. El

coronavirus animal es lo mismo que la neumonía por coronavirus animal y la neumonía por virus zoonótico, con una analogía considerable. Aunque el huésped patógeno es difícil de descubrir por un tiempo, no hay mucha objeción por parte de los animales.

●● Tratamiento y tratamiento eficaz y eficiente de la nueva neumonía por coronavirus << plan médico 5 + 2 >>, << plan médico 7 + 3 >> 10 nuevos medicamentos para la aplicación clínica de la nueva y nueva neumonía por coronavirus Integración y soluciones técnicas redundantes, primero ante todo, en ausencia de medicamentos y vacunas específicos, los científicos médicos, farmacólogos, patólogos, científicos de enfermedades infecciosas, virólogos, médicos y enfermeras deben trabajar juntos. Tecnología integrada y tecnología redundante de medicamentos para tratar la vida y la salud de los pacientes con un nuevo tipo. de la neumonía por coronavirus. "Bio-misil viral", "Neumonía por coronavirus (enfermedad infecciosa por neumonía severa respiratoria) bio-misil alfabético" (modificación y mejora bioquímica del fármaco + sustancia refinada de la planta = inhibidor de oligoelementos), fármacos líderes, fármacos auxiliares, fármacos inmunes y otra combinación científica y razonable, aplicada a la clínica, adecuada para la infección por el virus de la neumonía viral. Abreviatura en inglés "VBM" "CPPAbM >>

Los pocillos de la placa de microtitulación están recubiertos con antígeno de coronavirus purificado. Proteína A de Staphylococcusaureus Staphylococcusaureus se combina con HRP para formar un complejo. Las muestras de suero o plasma se incuban con marcadores enzimáticos de proteína A en los pocillos de la microplaca. Si los anticuerpos FCoV están presentes en la muestra de gato, los anticuerpos se unirán al antígeno en el pozo y luego a la etiqueta de la enzima proteína A. El exceso de proteína A marcada con enzimas se lavó y se añadió un sustrato cromogénico. Un color azul claro indica la presencia de anticuerpos FCoV, y ningún cambio de color indica que no hay anticuerpos FCoV. El kit tiene una alta especificidad y sensibilidad, una operación simple y los resultados se pueden conocer en 30 minutos. El kit incluye control de calidad positivo y control de calidad negativo. Simplemente comparando el color con el control de calidad negativo a simple vista, puede determinar con precisión la presencia de anticuerpos FCoV en la muestra.

Bajo el microscopio, se encuentra que la mayoría de los virus bacterianos son diferentes de los virus animales y vegetales, ya que tienen una morfología compleja de las estructuras de la cabeza y la cola. Según la cola, se puede dividir en tres tipos: vaina larga, corta y retráctil. Hay dos tipos de virus bacterianos icosaédricos sin colas. Un tipo tiene 1 nódulo en cada uno de los 12 cuernos. La apariencia es de morera, y el otro tipo no tiene esta estructura. Una pequeña cantidad de virus bacterianos son filamentos o poliedros equiaxiales de 760 × 6 a 1950 × 6 nanómetros, con puntas o puntas en forma de pincel en la parte superior de cada esquina.

La cabeza del virus bacteriano en forma compuesta es un poliedro simétrico tridimensional, que generalmente tiene un diámetro de 50 a 60 nanómetros y algunos tiene más de 130 nanómetros. La estructura de este tipo de virus bacteriano es más complicada.

Los virus bacterianos están compuestos principalmente de ácidos nucleicos y proteínas. Algunos virus bacterianos contienen pequeñas cantidades de azúcares o lípidos de ácido no nucleico. La proteína forma principalmente la cubierta de la cabeza, la cola y los accesorios de la cubierta o complejo del virus bacteriano. La porción de proteína es antigénica. Por lo tanto, inyectarlo en animales puede producir anticuerpos específicos, y los anticuerpos neutralizantes pueden evitar que el virus bacteriano se adsorba en la pared externa de la bacteria, evitando así la infección, pero sin inactivar el virus bacteriano. Se pueden distinguir diferentes virus bacterianos según la especificidad del antígeno.

Los ácidos nucleicos forman el genoma de un virus bacteriano. Los virus bacterianos contienen solo un tipo de ácido nucleico, ya sea ADN o ARN, o bicatenario o monocatenario, o lineal o circular. La mayoría de los virus bacterianos contienen dsDNA. Los virus bacterianos tienen el mismo ADN que otros organismos, y se hacen polimerizando nucleótidos. La mayoría del ADN del virus bacteriano es el mismo que el ADN normal y contiene 4 bases: adenina (A), guanina (G), timina (T), citosina (C), y cumple con el emparejamiento de bases A = T, G≡C de Watson-Crick principio.

La detección y el desarrollo de nuevos medicamentos contra el coronavirus y otros medicamentos médicos para la neumonía viral es la vanguardia de la investigación médica más importante en el mundo, que es comparable al difícil tratamiento del cáncer y el SIDA. Los nuevos medicamentos para la neumonía por enfermedad coronaria (neumonía por enfermedad infecciosa viral respiratoria), que incluyen la patofarmacología y la investigación virológica sobre el mecanismo de supresión e inactivación del virus, requieren mucha investigación científica y experimental, incluida la virología animal, la neumonía por coronavirus animal La investigación y la investigación experimental son muy importantes .

Los virus bacterianos pueden existir en tres estados con diferentes estructuras y funciones: ① fagos infecciosos o libres maduros fuera de la célula bacteriana; ② fagos vegetativos o en crecimiento dentro de la célula bacteriana; ③ profágicos formados por integración en el cromosoma de la célula bacteriana. El virus bacteriano libre encuentra bacterias huésped sensibles y la infección ocurre en condiciones apropiadas. El virus bacteriano primero se adsorbe a la

bacteria. El virus de la bacteria de cola ata su cable de cola a un cierto punto de recepción en la superficie de la bacteria. Debido a la flexión del cable de la cola, la aguja de la cola y la placa de la cola se fijan a las bacterias. Posteriormente, la vaina de la cola del virus bacteriano se contrae y el eje de la cola expuesto penetra en la pared exterior de la bacteria. El ADN se inyecta en la bacteria a través del eje de la cola, dejando la cubierta proteica fuera de la bacteria. Los virus bacterianos específicos de los machos se adsorben en los flagelos de las bacterias, y los ácidos nucleicos pueden inyectarse a través de esto.
Después de que el ADN del virus bacteriano se inyecta en la bacteria, entra en un estado nutricional y se multiplica. Por ejemplo, después de la infección por el fago T, la propia E. coli detiene inmediatamente la síntesis de ADN y proteínas, y recibe la información genética del virus bacteriano y sintetiza los productos requeridos por el virus bacteriano. Dentro de 1 minuto después de la infección, algunos ARNm (messe
La ciclosporina (ciclosporina, ciclosporina A) es un compuesto undecapeptídico cíclico soluble en grasa producido por el moho Tolypocladium inflatum. Actúa selectivamente en la etapa temprana de activación de linfocitos T. Las células T auxiliares se activan para producir el factor de proliferación interleucina 2, IL-2 y la ciclosporina puede inhibir su producción; sin embargo, no tiene efecto sobre las células T supresoras. Otro papel importante es inhibir la producción de interferón por los linfocitos. No tiene ningún efecto sobre las células fagocíticas del sistema reticuloendotelial. Por lo tanto, la ciclosporina es diferente de los fármacos citotóxicos en que solo inhibe la inmunidad celular mediada por células T sin afectar significativamente la capacidad de defensa general del cuerpo.
En una investigación, los científicos descubrieron una sustancia extraña llamada liposoma. Esta sustancia se compone principalmente de fosfolípidos, tiene una estructura similar a una célula y el sistema reticular de la piel la traga fácilmente cuando ingresa al cuerpo, lo que activa la función autoinmune del cuerpo. Por lo tanto, los científicos usan esta característica de focalización pasiva de los liposomas para encapsular medicamentos con grandes efectos tóxicos y secundarios, poca estabilidad en la sangre y degradación rápida en los liposomas, que se pueden acumular y liberar en el sitio de la lesión para lograr la administración dirigida del fármaco. voladura y seguimiento del objetivo en el área de la lesión. Esto se conoce como la cuarta generación de entrega dirigida de medicamentos "bio-misiles", y la mayoría de las personas lo llaman tecnología de liposomas. Bio-misiles virales, 1. Rastreo de objetivos y rastreo de lesiones, pulmones, tracto respiratorio, etc. 2. Otros sistemas y tejidos del cuerpo, inhiben los virus antagonistas 3. Aumentan ciertas funciones inmuno antagonistas 4. Misiles hijos biológicos, las drogas serán distribuido a través de células y tejidos sanguíneos, etc. Debido a su función y función, se llama fármaco de misiles biomédicos, que puede usarse para la medicina bioquímica o el desarrollo de la medicina compuesta, incluida la medicina genética, etc., y ha desempeñado un papel importante en el campo de la medicina biomédica. La preparación de compuestos sintéticos es relativamente complicada, y puede llamarse una revolución disruptiva en medicina, farmacia, ciencia y tecnología. Los misiles biomédicos, los medicamentos de misiles biomédicos, están dirigidos principalmente al coronavirus y la nueva neumonía por coronavirus, cáncer, SIDA, etc., así como a la investigación y desarrollo de medicamentos espaciales, los medicamentos de protección médica de la vida del planeta son muy útiles, su futuro es incalculable.
El principal excipiente de los liposomas son los fosfolípidos, y la eliminación de los fosfolípidos en la sangre es extremadamente lenta. Por lo tanto, los fármacos liposómicos permanecen en el sistema de circulación sanguínea durante mucho tiempo, de modo que el sitio de la lesión puede tratarse por completo. Debido a esto, los científicos han usado esta tecnología para usar una gran cantidad de drogas activas altamente tóxicas conocidas como ojivas para "biomisiles", como las drogas contra el cáncer, las drogas antivirales, los antibióticos, las drogas antifúngicas, las drogas antiparasitarias, las proteínas o las drogas peptídicas. Se utiliza eficazmente en el tratamiento clínico, lo que reduce el dolor del paciente y mejora en gran medida el efecto del tratamiento. Al mismo tiempo, el anticuerpo monoclonal puede unirse al liposoma, y el liposoma cargado de fármaco puede dirigirse a la lesión corporal por la reacción específica del antígeno y el anticuerpo. Los genes también se pueden cargar en los liposomas y las "habilidades" especiales de los liposomas para llevar a cabo la reparación de genes. Las "drogas de misiles", también llamadas misiles biológicos, son las drogas más importantes desarrolladas por los científicos para salvar la vida de los pacientes. Este medicamento puede rastrear objetivos según el diseño y encontrar objetivos automáticamente, lo que juega un papel positivo en el tratamiento de enfermedades. La primera generación de "misiles biológicos", llamados anticuerpos monoclonales. Los científicos han descubierto que cada bacteria que invade el cuerpo humano tiene un anticuerpo correspondiente contra él. Si los anticuerpos producidos por las células cancerosas se combinan con una determinada toxina, pueden destruir el 100% de los cánceres en células de cultivo sin dañar las células normales, por lo que el "clon" replica un solo anticuerpo que se especializa en esta célula cancerosa, y luego une una "ojiva" muy radioactiva al anticuerpo, atacando la célula cancerosa con radiactividad letal, logrando así Un efecto curativo.
La ciclosporina se usa principalmente en la práctica clínica para prevenir reacciones inmunes adversas como el rechazo durante el trasplante alogénico de órganos o de médula ósea, y a menudo se usa en combinación con glucocorticoides. La aplicación clínica en el tratamiento de enfermedades autoinmunes aún se está explorando.
Agentes alquilantes de uso común: ciclofosfamida, busulfano, tiotepa, etc. Pueden suprimir selectivamente los linfocitos B, y grandes dosis también pueden suprimir los linfocitos T. También puede inhibir los blastos inmunes, bloqueando así las respuestas inmunes humorales y celulares. El efecto de la ciclofosfamida es obvio,
La inhibición selectiva de las células T, en la etapa temprana de activación de las células T, tiene un efecto inhibidor más débil sobre las células B

方瑞達：整合用於臨床的 10 種主要藥物以有效治療新的和新的冠狀病毒性肺炎，並冗餘設計用於臨床的藥物-“病毒生物導彈”，“冠狀病毒性肺炎（呼吸道嚴重肺炎傳染病）”按字母順序排列-導彈”

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2020 年 3 月 15 日（慕尼黑，卡爾斯滕森）

關鍵詞
新的冠狀病毒重症肺炎，白肺炎 10 種藥物的整合和藥物冗餘設計技術複合藥物化學藥物結構修飾和純植物藥物

●●新冠狀病毒性肺炎實際上具有冠狀病毒性肺炎（Sars 等人），嚴重肺炎，白肺病性肺炎和流行性傳染性感染性肺炎的特徵和相當普遍性，以及它們各自的特異性。它是一種新型病毒性肺炎，是傳統傳染性重症肺炎的延伸。這充分證明了包括微生物，動物和人類在內的自然生物世界的進化和遺傳變異。
●●研究新型冠狀病毒（包括各種病毒抑製劑）的致病性和致病性，以及開發有效，高效的速效藥物
●●新型冠狀病毒性肺炎無法治愈。它不超過艾滋病癌症。大多數患者可以恢復健康。弱勢群體和重症患者的死亡率更高。
●●冠狀病毒肺炎和冠狀病毒對人類並非陌生。它們是動物和人類常見和易感疾病的大規模流行病。此類傳染病很容易被人類忽略和錯誤判斷，最有可能引起大面積快速啟動和傳播。冠狀病毒將以生物學性質存在很長一段時間。它的隱匿性，快速性，重複性和可變性將不會輕易而完全地退出人類，動植物世界。
●●患者的疾病嚴重程度以及個體差異和其他因素在臨床治療藥物的使用中會有所不同，需要根據當地情況，針對人群和根據疾病進行治療。生化和復合藥物，純植物藥物和疫苗是對症預防和治療的關鍵。
●●新的冠狀病毒病原體和動物病毒是絕對緊密相關的。動物冠狀病毒與動物冠狀病毒肺炎和人畜共患病病毒性肺炎相同，有相當大的類比。儘管很難在一段時間內找到病原宿主，但動物並沒有太多反對意見。
●●有效有效地治療和治療新型冠狀病毒性肺炎《 5 + 2 醫療計劃》，《 7 + 3 醫療計劃》 10 種用於新型和新型冠狀病毒性肺炎臨床應用的新藥整合和冗餘技術解決方案，第一總而言之，在缺乏特定藥物和疫苗的情況下，醫學家，藥理學家，病理學家，傳染病科學家，病毒學家和臨床醫生以及護士需要共同努力，以綜合的技術和多餘的藥物技術來治療新型患者的生命和健康冠狀病毒性肺炎。
◎新冠狀病毒性肺炎對人類構成極大威脅。它具有強大的生命力和強大而廣泛的傳播。特別是，它的隱匿性，頑固性和快速性表明該新病毒的傳播範圍已經超出了 Sars，中東呼吸綜合症和埃博拉病毒。肺是動物和人類最重要的呼吸器官，並具有其他功能。呼吸道感染和傳播很容易引起大規模人群感染的擴散。這與動物肺炎動物中的冠狀病毒相同。感染群體導致群體迅速死亡。新冠狀病毒肺炎存在於易感人群以及年輕和中年患者中。也有一些特殊的家族遺傳病史，沒有明顯的症狀，也沒有明顯的接觸史。這種情況發生在亞洲，歐洲，美洲和非洲。這就要求人們更加警惕，並採取有效的預防措施來應對隱形患者（包括隱形患者和傳播途徑）。本世紀的大瘟疫是一種世界範圍的傳染病，席捲了全球 160 多個國家和地區，近 6 至 70 億人口。在短短幾個月內，它對全世界所有人構成了重大危害。根據不完全的估計和計算，感染人數可能達到 30 萬至 40 萬人，死亡人數可能達到 1-3 百萬甚至更多，這種流行病可能需要長達六個月或更長時間才能完全消滅。直接經濟損失和間接經濟損失將達到 3.9 萬億至 5.8 萬億美元，佔 25％-
Fāngruìdá: Zhěnghé yòng yú línchuáng de 10 zhǒng zhǔyào yàowù yǐ yǒuxiào zhìliáo xīn de hé xīn de guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán, bìng rǒng yú shèjì yòng yú línchuáng di yàowù-“bìngdú shēngwù dǎodàn”,“guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán (hūxīdào yánzhòng fèiyán chuánrǎn bìng)” àn zìmǔ shùnxù páiliè-dǎodàn”

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2020 nián 3 yuè 15 rì (mìníhēi, kǎ'ěr sī téng sēn)

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guānjiàn cí
xīn de guānzhuàng bìngdú zhòngzhèng fèiyán, bái fèiyán 10 zhǒng yàowù de zhěnghé hé yàowù rǒng yú shèjì jìshù fùhé yàowù huàxué yàowù jiégòu xiūshì hé chún zhíwù yàowù

●●xīn guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán shíjì shang jùyǒu guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán (Sars děng rén), yánzhòng fèiyán, bái fèibìng xìng fèiyán hé liúxíng xìng chuánrǎn xìng gǎnrǎn xìng fèiyán de tèzhēng hé xiāngdāng pǔbiànxìng, yǐjí tāmen gèzì de tèyì xìng. Tā shì yīzhǒng xīnxíng bìngdú xìng fèiyán, shì chuántǒng chuánrǎn xìng zhòngzhèng fèiyán de yánshēn. Zhè chōngfèn zhèngmíngliǎo bāokuò wéishēngwù, dòngwù hé rénlèi zài nèi de zìrán shēngwù shìjiè de jìnhuà hé yíchuán biànyì.
●●Yánjiū xīnxíng guānzhuàng bìngdú (bāokuò gèzhǒng bìngdú yì zhìjì) de zhì bìng xìng hé zhì bìng xìng, yǐjí kāifā

yǒuxiào, gāoxiào de sùxiào yàowù
●●xīnxíng guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán wúfǎ zhìyù. Tā bù chāoguò àizībìng áizhèng. Dà duōshù huànzhě kěyǐ huīfù jiànkāng. Ruòshì qúntǐ hé zhòngzhèng huànzhě de sǐwáng lǜ gèng gāo.
●●Guānzhuàng bìngdú fèiyán hé guānzhuàng bìngdú duì rénlèi bìngfēi mòshēng. Tāmen shì dòngwù hé rénlèi chángjiàn hé yì gǎn jíbìng de dà guīmó liúxíng bìng. Cǐ lèi chuánrǎn bìng hěn róngyì bèi rénlèi hūlüè hé cuòwù pànduàn, zuì yǒu kěnéng yǐnqǐ dà miànjī kuàisù qǐdòng hé chuánbò. Guānzhuàng bìngdú jiāng yǐ shēngwù xué xìngzhì cúnzài hěn zhǎng yīduàn shíjiān. Tā de yǐnnì xìng, kuàisù xìng, chóngfù xìng hàn kě biàn xìng jiāng bù huì qīngyì ér wánquán de tuìchū rénlèi, dòngzhíwù shìjiè.
●●Huànzhě de jíbìng yánzhòng chéngdù yǐjí gètǐ chāyì hé qítā yīnsù zài línchuáng zhìliáo yàowù de shǐyòng zhōng huì yǒu suǒ bùtóng, xūyào gēnjù dāngdì qíngkuàng, zhēnduì rénqún hé gēnjù jíbìng jìnxíng zhìliáo. Shēnghuà hé fùhé yàowù, chún zhíwù yàowù hé yìmiáo shì duìzhèng yùfáng hé zhìliáo de guānjiàn.
●●Xīn de guānzhuàng bìngdú bìngyuántǐ hé dòngwù bìngdú shì juéduì jǐnmì xiāngguān de. Dòngwù guānzhuàng bìngdú yǔ dòngwù guānzhuàng bìngdú fèiyán hé rénchù gòng huàn bìng bìngdú xìng fèiyán xiāngtóng, yǒu xiāngdāng dà de lèibǐ. Jǐnguǎn hěn nán zài yīduàn shíjiān nèi zhǎodào bìngyuán sùzhǔ, dàn dòngwù bìng méiyǒu tài duō fǎnduì yìjiàn.
●●Yǒuxiào yǒuxiào de zhìliáo hé zhìliáo xīnxíng guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán “5 + 2 yīliáo jìhuà”,“7 + 3 yīliáo jìhuà” 10 zhǒng yòng yú xīnxíng hé xīnxíng guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán línchuáng yìngyòng de xīnyào zhěnghé hé rǒng yú jìshù jiějué fāng'àn, dì yī zǒng'éryánzhī, zài quēfá tèdìng yàowù hé yìmiáo de qíngkuàng xià, yīxué jiā, yàolǐ xué jiā, bìnglǐ xué jiā, chuánrǎn bìng kēxuéjiā, bìngdú xué jiā hé línchuáng yīshēng yǐjí hùshì xūyào gòngtóng nǔlì, yǐ zònghé de jìshù hé duōyú di yàowù jìshù lái zhìliáo xīnxíng huànzhě de shēngmìng hé jiànkāng guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán.
◎Xīn guānzhuàng bìngdú xìng fèiyán duì rénlèi gòuchéng jídà wēixié. Tā jùyǒu qiángdà de shēngmìnglì hé qiángdà ér guǎngfàn de chuánbò. Tèbié shì, tā de yǐnnì xìng, wángù xìng hé kuàisù xìng biǎomíng gāi xīn bìngdú dí chuánbò fànwéi yǐjīng chāochūle Sars, zhōngdōng hūxī zònghé zhèng hé āi bó lā bìngdú. Fèi shì dòngwù hé rénlèi zuì zhòngyào de hūxī qìguān, bìng jùyǒu qítā gōngnéng. Hūxīdào gǎnrǎn hé chuánbò hěn róngyì yǐnqǐ dà guīmó rénqún gǎnrǎn de kuòsàn. Zhè yǔ dòngwù fèiyán dòngwù zhòng de guānzhuàng bìngdú xiāngtóng. Gǎnrǎn qúntǐ dǎozhì qúntǐ xùnsù sǐwáng. Xīn guānzhuàng bìngdú fèiyán cúnzài yú yì gǎn rénqún yǐjí niánqīng hé zhōng nián huànzhě zhōng. Yěyǒu yīxiē tèshū de jiāzú yíchuán bìngshǐ, méiyǒu míngxiǎn de zhèngzhuàng, yě méiyǒu míngxiǎn de jiēchù shǐ. Zhè zhǒng qíngkuàng fāshēng zài yàzhōu, ōuzhōu, měizhōu hé fēizhōu. Zhè jiù yāoqiú rénmen gèngjiā jǐngtì, bìng cǎiqǔ yǒuxiào de yùfáng cuòshī lái yìngduì yǐnxíng huànzhě (bāokuò yǐnxíng huànzhě hé chuánbò tú첩ìng). Běn shìjì de dà wēnyì shì yīzhǒng shìjiè fànwéi de chuánrǎn bìng, xíjuǎnle quánqiú 160 duō gè guójiā hé dìqū, jìn 6 zhì 70 yì rénkǒu. Zài duǎn duǎn jǐ gè yuè nèi, tā duì quán shìjiè suǒyǒu rén gòuchéngle zhòngdà wéihài. Gēnjù bù wánquán de gūjì hé jìsuàn, gǎnrǎn rénshù kěnéng dádào 30 wàn zhì 40 wàn rén, sǐwáng rénshù kěnéng dádào 1-3 bǎi wàn shènzhì gèng duō, zhè zhǒng liúxíng bìng kěnéng xūyào zhǎng dá liù gè yuè huò gèng cháng shíjiān cáinéng wánquán xiāomiè. Zhíjiē jīngjì sǔnshī hé jiànjiē jīngjì sǔnshī jiāng dádào 3.9 Wàn yì zhì 5.8 Wàn yì měiyuán, zhàn 25%-
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